The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE RAILROAD CONVENTION.

Letter from Col. Thos. A. Scott.

The Advantages of the Texas and Pacific Railway Set Forth.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Reasons Why the Government Should Extend Aid.

ST. LOUIS, November 24.—The Railroad Convention met again at ten o'clock this morning. The names of several delegates who arrived last night and this morning were presented and enrolled as members. After some unimportant business, a letter from Colonel Thomas A. Scott, President of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, was received and read by President Matthews. It gives Mr. Scott's views of the importance to the country at large, and especially the Southern part of it, of the construction of the Texas and Pacific Road. It discusses at length the questions of the difference of soil, climate and resources of the southern and northern routes, cheap transportation growing out of competition, the advantage of this road to the southern system of railways, the saving to the Government in rapid and cheap transportation and distribution of military supplies and troops, the financial plan upon which it is proposed to construct this road, and, it general, covers all the points and arguments touching the building and necessity of the road which have been presented to the people through the press, speeches in Congress and elsewhere.

On motion of Mr. Bowman, of Kentucky, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to Mr. Scott for his able communication, and it was placed on the records of the Convention.

The Committee on Resolutions then made the following report:

This convention of delegates, duly appointed from thirty-one States and Territories, many cities and boards of trade, merchants' exchanges, and other commercial bodies, constituting a body of 860 delegates, representing not only a large proportion of the people of the United States, but of the active producing, business and capital of the country, and here assembled to take action upon the construction of a southern line of railroad to the Pacific, do respectfully represent to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, that a southern trans-continental railway, from the waters of the Mississippi, via El Paso, to the Pacific ocean, on or near the thirty-second parallel of latitude, is imperatively demanded.

1st. As a measure of sound statesmanship, because it is only by constant intercourse, business and social, that the great States now growing up on the Pacific slope can be permanently bound in a common interest, to the eastern and southern communities, and it is, therefore, sound policy and wise foresight to promote the most intimate relations between all sections of our common country, a necessity already recognized by the Government in its grant of bonds and lands to the Union and Central and Kansas Pacific Railroads, and of lands to other trans-continental lines on the thirty-second, thirty-fifth and forty-seventh parallels, under the belief that private capital would furnish the needful funds to complete these highways; but owing to great commercial depression they cannot be built by individual capital, and the responsibility still rests upon the Government to secure the completion of at least one additional trans-continental line.

2nd. As a means of the National defence, because it is the duty of the Government to have a line to the Pacific unobstructed at all seasons of the year for the prompt transportation of troops and supplies, should trouble arise with any foreign country, and the ports and countries of the Pacific coast be exposed to insult or attack, such line to be sufficiently removed from our border to enable it to be fully protected against the movement of hostile forces.

3rd. As a local military necessity, because the experience of the nation on the Central, Union and Kansas Pacific roads has proven that the rail and telegraph and facilities thereby provided furnish the only sure means of intercepting and punishing the hostile Indians, and unmistakably indicate the adoption of the same method to prevent constant depredations in Western Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, make life and property secure, and establish there the same law and order that prevail along the present Pacific line.

4th. As a measure of practical economy, because, as already shown by the experience of the Pacific road, the expense of maintaining a military establishment for the protection of the Southern territory against Indian depredations will be largely reduced by enabling the Government to transport troops and supplies at one-fifth of the present cost, by enabling it to dispense with two-thirds of the present force, through the facilities offered for transportation for the movement of troops, and thereby save from eight to ten millions of dollars per annum, and at the same time provide more efficiently and economically for the care and maintenance of the Indian tribes, also under the charge of the Government.

5th. As a commercial necessity to the twelve millions of people inhabiting a belt of country from four hundred to seven hundred miles in width, and stretching along the entire South Atlantic coast, Gulf of Mexico and old Mexico to the Pacific coast, who by reason of their geographical position cannot share in the benefits conferred by the present Pacific line.

6th. As a direct saving to the people of the entire country, because it will give a competing line between the two oceans, both for the large local and through traffic of this country and for the great through traffic with the Sandwich Islands, India, China, Japan, Australia and western South America, thereby conferring a substantial benefit upon the entire nation, and because in this manner the people of the United States will best be protected against the monopoly to whom they have loaned $55,000,000 of six per cent. Government bonds, and made large grants of lands to build the present Pacific line, and for whose benefit the Government is now paying yearly upwards of three additional millions out of the Treasury, a corporation that has established arbitrary rates for transportation, and is now seeking to perpetuate itself as a close corporation and control the lines, and such as it may hereafter build, in its own exclusive interest, instead of making them an open highway, such as the people of the country have a right to demand.

7th. Because communication thus established with such a rich and productive State as old Mexico would secure a large and lucrative traffic, most attractive to other countries, and would thereby increase the revenues of the Government; while at the same time the connections made with the lines now projected from the capital of Mexico to its northern borders would stimulate and develop trade, and enrich the citizens of our country by the exchange of manufactured goods for the products of her soil and mines.

8th. Because it is the duty of the Government to protect the citizens whose guardianship it assumes, under a treaty of obligations, in the accumulation of Mexican territory in which they were resident, and also other citizens who have been induced by grants made by the Government to aid the building of railroads to settle in the territories which those roads were intended to develop.

9th. As a prudential and proper act to encourage the people of the South, who may very justly and with great force urge that while $175,000,000 of the public moneys have been appropriated in the Northern States and territories since the organization of the Government, but little more than $19,006,000 expended in the Southern States and teritories; because not only will the road, as a means of National defence, strengthen the military arm of the Government, and at all times perfect the security of our Pacific coast against the attack of foreign powers, reduce the expenses of local administration, and our country more closely together, facilitate communication with the Pacific and with old Mexico, develop new traffic and the agricultural products and great mineral wealth of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, but it will also, by the demand for manufactures and production of every description, including iron, steel, cotton, wool, timber and other material needed in the construction of engines, buildings, etc., for the use of the road, and by the laborers employed in building and maintaining the same, give employment to the furnaces, mills and machine shops of the country, and once more revive and stimulate the depressed industries of all sections.

WHEREAS, To secure to the Government and the people these several advantages, and in addition thereto secure the return to the people of thirty millions of acres of land heretofore granted to build the thirty-five hundred miles of road, it is, in the judgment of the Convention, not only the right, but the duty of the National Government to render such aid, properly secured, restricted and guarded, as will secure the prompt completion of the line referred to, and such extensions as will give to all sections the advantages resulting therefrom; now, be it

Resolved, 1st. That a southern line to the Pacific ocean should be built on or near the thirty-second parallel from Shreveport, via El Paso, to San Diego, where it will make connections with the waters of the Pacific in a safe and excellent harbor, and connect also with railway lines now building from San Francisco to the southern part of California, thus securing a continuous line to that great city and port.

2d. That there should also be constructed extensions from the most eligible points of the Texas & Pacific road to New Orleans, Memphis and Vicksburg, and from a point near the one hundred and third meridian to Vinita, in order to reach the Mississippi river to connect with every road and harbor of the Atlantic coast, and with every railway east of the Rocky Mountain slope.

3d. That to insure to the nation the greatest benefits from this line of road, and to prevent its being controlled in the interest of any one part and section of country, there should be established such regulations as will maintain the road from Shreveport to the Pacific as an open highway, and as a competing line to all trans-continental railroads, to be used on equal terms by all connecting roads which are now or may hereafter be built, similar regulations to be applied to the branches receiving similar aid to the Texas and Pacific trunk line.

4th. That it should be built at the lowest possible cash cost, in order that the people shall be protected against undue or oppressive charges, and shall be secured in its use at the lowest possible rates required to protect the comparatively small capital actually expended upon its construction, a result which can be greatly aided by its construction at this time, when material and labor can be secured at prices much below those that have prevailed for many years past, and that Congress shall at all times reserve the power to protect the people against speculation and oppression, and in the use of this national highway.

5th. That the building of the main line should proceed under such regulations as will insure the construction of the road continuously from the point of its present completion in Texas to San Diego, in California, or until it meets an extension of the same line from San Diego.

6th. That the construction of such a line and branches can be best secured by the extension of Government aid to the line and branches heretofore mentioned in these resolutions, in the form of a guarantee of the interest, not principal, on a limited amount of five per cent. construction bonds, payable in fifty years, so that the entire liability assumed shall not in any event exceed $2,000 per mile per annum, nor the interest on the actual cost of the line and said branches, such liability to be secured by a first mortgage upon all the railway property and franchises of the companies, and upon the lands granted by the United States, and any deficiency in the earnings of the line and branches to meet the interest maturing on these bonds while the road is in course of construction to be met by the deposit in the United States Treasury of one-eighth of the whole authorized issue, and the sale of the same if it becomes necessary, after applying all the net earnings and proceeds of transportation, mail and telegraph service to meet the interest so maturing, as aforesaid, so that there shall be no outlay by the Government; bonds to be issued only to the actual amount of cash expended on the road and branches, and upon the certificate of sworn commissioners appointed by the Government to supervise the building of the line and branches, and their redemption at maturity to be assessed to purchasers and holders by providing a sinking fund out of the revenues of the road and branches, to be paid by the companies into the Treasury of the United States, of such amount as may be sufficient to pay off and discharge the entire bonded obligations of the companies on which the Government has guaranteed interest.

7th. That the President of the Convention be requested to prepare an address to the people of the United States, embodying the views set forth in the preamble and resolutions adopted by this Convention, and that he be authorized to appoint a committee of thirteen, who, with the President of this Convention, shall present an engrossed copy of the proceedings of this Convention, together with the addresses, to the President of the United States, the presiding officer of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to take such further action as in their judgment may be deemed best to further the objects and purposes of this Convention.

I am, your obedient servant,
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

Preparations in Boston.

BOSTON, November 24.—The arrangements on foot for the reception of the remains of the late Vice President have been completed. The remains will arrive here at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, and will be escorted to the Boston & Albany company of volunteer militia, where they will lie in state in Doric Hall. The funeral service will take place in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 12 o'clock on Monday. The officiating clergymen and details of the military escort are yet to be named. After the service at the State House the remains will be escorted to a point on the line of the Boston & Albany Railroad, probably Cottage Farm or Allston, and there delivered to the Natick authorities by the military committee. The city committee have turned the use of Faneuil Hall for the remains to lie in state. The Executive Council will meet on Friday, when the arrangements will be perfected.

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LOUISVILLE, November 24.—At the session of the National Grange to-day, the remaining officers were elected, as follows: Pomona, Mrs. Goddard, of Connecticut; Flora, Mrs. Adams, of Minnesota; Assistant Steward, Mrs. Carrie Hall, of Louisville. The committee appointed to arrange a marriage ceremony reported adversely, and were sustained.

THE PACIFIC DISASTER.

The Captain of the Orpheus Charged with Being the Cause of the Collision.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 24.—The Victoria *Standard*, received by steamer, says an effort will be made to procure the attendance of the Captain and crew of the Orpheus at the inquest on the bodies of the victims of the Pacific disaster. A searching inquiry will be made as to the cause of the disaster. C. Thomas, one of the crew of the ship Orpheus, has made a sworn statement before a notary public in Port Townsend, which charges the Captain of the Orpheus with having been the cause of the disaster. He says that in raising the lights of the Pacific he was ordered by the second mate to head for it, and a few minutes after the Captain came on deck, ordered him to again put her upon her course. About three minutes afterwards he was ordered by the Captain to let her luff, which he did. After this the Captain signified his intention to speak the steamer, for which purpose the light was kept dead ahead until the two vessels collided. Then the steamer followed the ship, the people on board shouting and calling on the Captain of the Orpheus to stop and rescue them, but he did not heed their cries and kept on his course, and the steamer was lost to view.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 24.—Victoria papers, in the account of the inquest on the bodies of the victims of the Pacific disaster, show by the testimony of the lor at the wheel of the Orpheus, the colliding ship, that the Captain steered directly athwart the course of the Pacific, changing his course several times in an undecided manner. The steamer's side lights were visible. It was ascertained in a few moments that the Orpheus was making no water, but no attention was paid to hails from the steamer. The Orpheus resumed her course without an effort to assist the Pacific.

The testimony of O'Harlon, the rescued Quartermaster, and Jelly, a passenger on the Pacific, showed a lack of discipline on board and a want of authority on the part of the officers. After the collision the passengers crowded into the boats, which could not then be launched. The crew of the steamer were all asleep below except the helmsman, watchman and the officer of the deck. Their testimony mainly agrees with previous reports as to details.

DARING ROBBERY.

A Bank in Monroe, Mich., Robbed of $17,428—The Watchman Bound and Gagged, and the Safe Blown Open.

MONROE, Mich., November 24.—A daring and successful burglary was committed on the First National Bank of this city early this morning. The watchman was bound and gagged, the outer doors of the safe blown off, and entrance obtained to the inside of the safe by prying the inner door with wedges. Between $17,000 and $18,000 were obtained. Five or six men participated in the robbery, some of whom remained outside on guard. An alarm at the office was entered by some of the party and the inmates kept quiet by having pistols held to their heads. The explosion was very heavy, bursting open the window and making a complete wreck of the room. The gang is thought to have scattered in different directions. The bank offers a reward of $2,000 for the capture of the robbers.

Later.—The bank officers publish a statement that the exact loss is $17,428. The surplus fund was $29,000. The bank still has a surplus of $12,000 in addition to an unimpaired capital of $175,000.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley and the lake region, high, followed by falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, generally warmer, clear or partially cloudy weather, and rain probably succeeded in the upper lake region by snow or rain.

Whisky Cases in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, November 24.—The case of Robert Kiewert and Leopold Werth, distillers, was given to the jury at 11 o'clock to-night. There three counts in the indictment. Judge Drummond charged that the evidence in the third count was insufficient.

Judge Dyer decided that the injunction granted by the County Court restraining Collector Bean from selling the property of J. P. Kissenger for the assessment of $247,000 levied by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue be dissolved, and that the Collector may proceed. Kissenger was a member of the Chicago Distilling Company.

SECOND EDITION

HENRY WILSON.

Floral Tributes to the Deceased Statesman.

Preparations for the Reception of the Remains in Boston.

The Programme from Washington to Boston.

WASHINGTON, November 24.—The remains of Vice President Wilson are yet in his room in the Capitol. Many floral tributes were received to-day and many friends called.

Orders have been issued to close the departments on Friday next, the day of the funeral.

The Procession.

The Committee of Arrangements to-day made a change in the procession to follow the remains of the Vice President on Friday, so that the President of the United States and members of the Cabinet will be assigned the next place to the relatives of the deceased, and the diplomatic corps will follow the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

To-morrow the public will be admitted from 10 o'clock A. M. until sunset to the rotunda of the Capitol to view the remains of the late Vice President.

The Massachusetts delegation met with the official committee at the State Department to-day, and agreed upon the route of the funeral procession to the railroad station.

Funeral Chimes.

The following tunes will be performed on the bells of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church from 10 o'clock until after the funeral train leaves the depot: "Muffled Peal," "Windham Tune," "I Would Not Live Alway," "O Rest in the Lord," "Elijah," "Pleyel's Hymn," "Thou Art Gone to the Grave," "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," "The Dying Christian," "Light Sparks of Heavenly Flame," and "Dead March of Saul."

On Arriving in Baltimore

the remains will be escorted through the city by the Fifth Maryland Regiment, whose offer to accompany the remains to Boston the Committee of Arrangements felt compelled to decline. Mayor Latrobe, of Baltimore, has tendered the use of the rotunda of the new City Hall for the lying in state of the remains, the Fifth Regiment of Maryland detailing a guard of honor. Upon the arrival of the remains

At Philadelphia,

on Friday evening, they will be taken to Independence Hall, under the escort of such civil and military organizations as may proffer their services, where they will lie in state until ten or eleven A. M. on Saturday, when they will be conveyed to New York. The remains will not lie in state in New York city, but will be taken to Boston on the evening train.

Circular to Diplomatic and Consular Officers.

Referring to the order of the President announcing the death of the Vice President, the following instruction, it is said, was addressed by the Secretary of State to the Diplomatic and Consular officers of the United States:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 24, 1875.

To Diplomatic and Consular Officers of the United States:—Gentlemen—Your attention is especially invited to the subjoined order of this date, announcing the death of Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, and providing for appropriate honors to his memory. You will cause the flags of your several offices to be displayed at half mast on the reception of this circular, and will adopt the usual symbols of public mourning for a period of thirty days.

I am, your obedient servant,
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FROM WASHINGTON.

The War in Liberia.

Englishmen Selling Arms to the Natives.

Unruly Indians in New Mexico.

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The War in Liberia.

Official information has been received showing that in consequence of the war of the Liberians with the natives much distress has been produced. Some Liberians in the interior are almost in a state of starvation. It further appears that several native students at the theological college at Cape Palmas are in sympathy with their fellow natives, and gave them encouragement in their attacks on the Liberians, and that a number of Englishmen are trading with the natives, supplying them with fire-arms, ammunition and other means of war. In view of these facts Dr. Peter Parker, Drs. Nichols and Lindsley, and Mr. Copperinger, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, called on President Grant to-day, and asked that a ship of war be sent to the African coast, with a view of giving encouragement and support to the Liberians and to chastise such natives as may be within reach of its guns. The President, sympathizing with the Liberians, informed the committee that several weeks ago a vessel had been ordered thither for the purpose of affording protection to the Liberians. The Secretary of the Navy subsequently informed the representatives of the Colonization Society that instructions to the commander of the ship of war would soon be forwarded to him. The Secretary of State will doubtless communicate with Minister Schenck in order that proper representations may be made to the British Government, with a view to the removal of the Englishmen who are supplying the natives with means of war as a private speculation. It is claimed that the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade gives ample authority for Governmental interference.

Unruly Indians.

Indian Agent Alexander G. Irvine telegraphs to Commissioner Smith that in an altercation which recently occurred at Cimarrion Agency, New Mexico, he was wounded in the hand by an Indian, and that the latter, attempting to escape, was shot by the guard, and that hostilities might be looked for any moment. He recommends that the control of affairs be placed in charge of the military authorities. Reply, the Commissioner telegraphs as follows: "Put the military authorities in full control, and give them hearty co-operations in bringing the Indians into subjection."

The Virginia Republicans.

The efforts to reorganize the Republican party of Virginia by fusion with the Independent Conservatives has proved a failure. It is said by prominent Republicans of that State that the Republican party as an organization has no part in this movement, and that there are not twenty men in the party outside of the small number who proposed it that gave it their sanction.

First National Bank Dividend.

Another dividend of fifteen per cent. will be paid to the creditors of the First National Bank of Washington, this week, which will make the payments amount to seventy-five per cent., and this payment will not be the final one.

LATEST FOREIGN ADVICES.

ITALY.

Political Reparation for Private Losses.

ROME, November 24.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in answer to a question, stated that Italy had received reparation of a political nature for the murder of Italians residing at San Salvador, but objection had been raised against the payment of damages. The Italian Government, he said, would insist on its right.

Representation at the Philadelphia Exhibition.

The Italian Minister of Commerce and the Philadelphia Exhibition Committee have signed a convention to assure the representation of Italy at the Centennial next year. The committee ask for the necessary space and superintend operations. The Minister will watch the interest of Italians.

FRANCE.

The Electoral Bill.

PARIS, November 24.—The electoral bill was again under discussion in the Assembly to-day. The clause to insure secrecy in voting was rejected. The electoral bill is regarded as assuming a character more and more unfavorable to the Republican party.

GERMANY.

Fraudulent Bankruptcy.

LONDON, November 25—6 A. M.—A special from Berlin states that a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy has been preferred against Dr. Strousberg, who continues under arrest.

INDIA.

The Prince of Wales.

BOMBAY, November 24.—The Prince of Wales and suite returned from Baroda this morning and went immediately on board the Serapis, which leaves to-morrow for Ceylon.

THE GULF DISASTER.

The City of Waco Mystery Still Unsettled—Cases of Oil Found Floating in the Gulf.

GALVESTON, November 24.—Affidavits were taken of different persons who made diligent search for the lost passengers and crew of the City of Waco. They furnish a full and complete account of all the information obtained. The evidence of Samuel Brown, insurance agent, also of the officers of the tug and the captain of the Caloosin, a schooner which picked up the foremast of the Waco, all agree that the mast was burned clear off below the deck of the vessel, showing that the fire must have originated below. The evidence of Capt. J. N. Sawyer, Capt. J. B. Jobel, Louis Best and Benj. G. Morning, who were out two days cruising, shows that there were at least two hundred cases of oil found floating which had never been even scorched, and it appears this oil was certainly thrown overboard before the fire reached the deck of the Waco. The small boat found belonging to the vessel was floating bottom up, which, upon examination, showed the imprint of footsteps cut to thwarts, the lashings having been cut and the oars gone, showing that some persons must have left the steamer in it. Divers are now working at the wreck of the Waco, and it is thought further information will be developed.

Marine News.

MOVILLE, November 24.—The steamship Elysia, from New York, has arrived.

MOVILLE, November 24.—The steamship Caspian, from Baltimore, has arrived.

MILITARY.

The Contest Last Night.

The competitive drill between the Heath Zouaves, Capt. Batchelor, and the Latta Guards, Capt. Barr, commenced last night at Exposition Hall. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, and great enthusiasm was displayed by the onlookers in applauding their friends. The companies marched into the Hall about half past eight o'clock, and were received with cheers. The drill did not commence until after nine o'clock, but the companies each went through some preliminary manœuvres, which elicited the warm commendation and applause from the spectators. Col. J. B. Moore and Walter Guthrie, ex-Captain of Co. G, Duquesne Greys, were appointed judges, and Capt. McFarland, of Co. F, 18th Pennsylvania Infantry, was selected as referee, and the drill was commenced. From the outstart it was evident that the contest was to be a close one, and both companies displayed surprising perfection.

They went through the manual of arms as follows: Present Arms. Support Arms. Order Arms. To Rest. Shoulder Arms. Fix Bayonets. Charge Bayonets. Unfix Bayonets. Right Shoulder Arms. Support to Right Shoulder Arms. Right Shoulder Support Arms. Arms Port. Secure Arms. Reserve Arms. Rest on arms. Load. Ready. Aim. Fire. Load. Recover Arms. Open Chamber. Draw Cartridge. The Direct Fire. Oblique Firings. To Fire by File. To Fire by Rank. To Fire Kneeling. To Fire Lying. Sergent's Salute with Arms. Inspection of Arms. Inspection of Boxes. To Stack Arms. To Resume Arms. To Dismiss the Squad with Arms.

By the time they finished the manual it was half past one o'clock this morning, and it was thought impossible to continue it longer. The judges thought it best not to make any decision until the full drill had been gone through with. Accordingly the drill was suspended for the time, and it was agreed that the judges should call the companies together again, at such time as they, the judges, might deem best. It is probable that the drill will be finished at City Hall at an early day. They have yet to go through "Company movements," which will take about twice the length of time occupied with the "Manual of Arms."

The drill so far as it went elicited the compliments of the spectators versed in military tactics, and was in every respect creditable to the contestants.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Cardinal Rauscher, of Austria, is dead.

—The New York *Evening Post* announces the death of William B. Astor.

—A Republican State Convention is called in Indiana, to meet in Indianapolis on February 22, 1876.

—The Mexican consul at San Francisco has received a telegram from the Mexican Minister at Washington, denying the reported annexation treaty.

—Major Wm. H. Kerns, at Los Angelos, Cal., was thrown from a buggy and killed. He was a graduate of West Point, and was on the staff of General Baker at Ball's Bluff.

—The case of William O. Avery was continued in the United States District Court at St. Louis yesterday. Mcgrue was again put on the stand, and repeated most of his testimony in the McDonald trial concerning Avery.

—The mill of the National Stave Company at Port Huron, Michigan, owned in Hartford, Connecticut, was burned on Wednesday morning. The loss on the building, machinery and stock is $45,000, and the insurance $30,000.

—Sizer's grain warehouse at Chebanse, Ills., was burned yesterday morning. Three freight cars and a large quantity of lumber belonging to Reitz Bros. were also burned. Milk's block was considerably damaged, and the whole town narrowly escaped destruction. Loss $20,000; insured.

—Two months ago Jacob Reuter, of New Albany, Ind., tried to burn his wife to death, failed, then murdered her, and severed his own windpipe. He lingered on the verge of death several weeks, then improved, and finally it was supposed he had recovered. On Wednesday he endeavored to show the doctor that there was a hole in his throat the size of a nickel, and fell over dead.

—Joseph H. Fore, who killed his brother-in-law, Beach, in St. Louis, some two years ago, and subsequently twice attempted to assassinate his wife from jealousy or insanity, and was sent to the penitentiary for ten years, escaped from that prison at Jefferson City, Mo., on Wednesday morning. Two cell mates, Robert Norton, for burglary, and J. W. Peters, a United States prisoner, for the robbing of a postoffice, also escaped.

UNUSUALLY INTERESTING.

Release of McGowan, the Rural Robber —U. S. Detective Pender as His Trail —An Odor of Love in the Affair—A Marriage Ceremony Postponed.

Samuel B. McGowan and John Coates, the gentlemen who have lately achieved such notoriety by their whitewashing operations on the stores in the rural districts, were brought yesterday morning before Acting Mayor Butler for a hearing on six informations charging them with felony. Through their counsel they waived a hearing and in default of $3,000 bail, $500 in each case, they were committed for trial. By a little shrewd practice McGowan was, an hour or two subsequent, released by the Court on bail. The custom heretofore has been for the Judge to accept bail for parties only in cases where the information has been returned to court. It is intimated that Judge White, by whom McGowan was released, was led to believe that the informations had been returned to Court, when the fact is that they are yet in the Mayor's office. The Court is, of course, at liberty to do as it thinks best, but then the public, it is now told, has been as stated. The Judge fixed the bail at $3,000, the same sum demanded by the Acting Mayor, and McGowan's mother and brother became his security.

As soon as he was released he made himself as scarce as possible. It will be remembered that when McGowan and Coates robbed the stores of John Mueller, Arnold and Mrs. Sarah Dietrich, in Upper St. Clair township, they also pilfered the postoffices which were connected with the establishments of those parties. Yesterday Mr. Murphy and Mrs. Dietrich made informations before U. S. Commissioner McCandless, charging them with having pilfered the postoffices. Detective Tom Fender was furnished with warrants and requisitions to assist the officers, but when he reached the jail he found that McGowan had been released and was to be found nowhere. The officer was successfully hunted for him all yesterday afternoon, and at last accounts was still on his trail, whooping, "I scorn your proffered treaty; the burglar I defy; Revenge is stamped upon my brain, and blood's my battle cry."

Another episode in connection with this affair, developed yesterday afternoon, is that a woman, Miss Ophelia Dickinson, of Buffalo, New York, and a daughter of the senior member of the firm of E. & T. Dickinson, jewelers, of that city, is indirectly but not criminally concerned in it. On Saturday last Miss Dickinson, who was to have been married to McGowan at Buffalo on Tuesday, arrived at the Union Depot. On Monday she visited Chief McCandless and stated that she had been summoned hither by a telegram announcing that her husband had been arrested for robbery. She left on the first train, bringing, as all women do, her trunk. It was so heavy that she did not know how to get it out to McGowan's home. Chief McCandless proposed to take charge of the trunk, have it removed to his office and placed subject to her call. Miss Dickinson assented to the arrangement, and on Tuesday Mr. Davis, the Chief's clerk, had the trunk conveyed to Municipal Hall. Previously, however, it had been ascertained that the trunk contained some of the goods stolen from Sodom, Pa., last summer. Yesterday morning Miss Dickinson appeared at the Mayor's office and expressed a willingness to have it searched. She opened it and the contents were closely examined. It was found that two dresses, partly finished, had been made of goods taken from the store in Sodom, although Miss D. protested that they had been purchased by McGowen in good faith. Several cashmere neck kerchiefs, muslin, and other articles, were also identified by Mrs. Deitrich as having been stolen from the Sodom store. Miss Dickinson admitted that McGowan had purchased the goods identified from the parties who had stolen them, but contended that until the 27th of October last, when she left this vicinity for her wedding, which McGowan had not been engaged in any thieving operations. When the examination of the contents of the trunk had been completed, the lady left, stating that she would call for the trunk today. Miss Dickinson has been married once, to a Mr. Buchanan, but they were divorced, McGowan figuring in the legal proceedings as her next friend.

A Most Remarkable Piano.

We were yesterday shown, at S. Hamilton's Piano and Organ warerooms, 77 Fifth avenue, the Grand Piano which had just been returned from the Exposition building, where it had been on exhibition since the very opening of the show, and where at all times it attracted the attention of our music-loving people by its more than liquid tones, as well as by its wonderful brilliancy and marvelous power. There are so many points of peculiar excellence about this piano that, in our limited space, it would be useless to attempt to describe them all, but we cannot help referring to the peculiar beauty and rich mellowness of tone, coupled with the pure, liquid flowing quality so peculiar to the Decker Brothers' pianos. The power of the instrument is something wonderful, as all who attended the Exposition will remember. Its clear, distinct tones could be plainly heard in the most distant parts of the vast building, over the noise of running machinery, other pianos, and the thousand and one noises incident to the place. But the most

REMARKABLE FEATURE

of this piano is its ability to stand in tune. It is well known that during the whole of the Exposition continued this piano was in constant every day use. Mr. Hamilton having a gentleman in attendance whose sole duty was to play the piano, and yet notwithstanding the fact that this piano was used at least ten times as much as any other piano in the building it remained in perfect tune, not having varied a single touch or note from the time it left the factory until the present time. This is certainly an extraordinary fact, and we give it publicity purely as a musical wonder of the age, and we feel safe in asserting that it cannot be equalled, by any other known piano, and when speaking of it to some professional musicians we were assured that the Decker Piano had won its present preeminent position as really the best piano in this country by just such tests as that to which this one was subjected. It is quite remarkable the change that has been wrought in public opinion during and since

THE EXPOSITION.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25 1875.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28¼f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 99¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¾.

NEW JERSEY justice has been again exemplified, in a small way, by severely punishing the Collector of Monmouth county for retaining and unlawfully loaning moneys collected for the county.

THE operations of the New York *Graphic* still continue to receive the most earnest attention of the *Times*. The history of the balloon venture, or humbug, is decidedly *graphic*. Such affairs deserve to be fully unearthed.

THE New York *World* devotes an unnecessary amount of editorial space to the mention of what the President will *not* say in his annual message. We assure the *World* he will not say it is a silly paper,—yet it would be true, if he did.

WILLIAM B. ASTOR died at his residence in New York, yesterday. He was chiefly noteworthy as being the son of his father and for the wealth he inherited and accumulated. He lived a quiet, comfortable life, looked rigidly after his rents, invested his surplus money in real estate,—and so ploded, lived and died.

THE *Dispatch* breaks out against President GRANT furiously. The speech of the President at Des Moines, and confidential orders from Father HICKEY, account for all this. It is cruel to drive the *Dispatch* from the *role* it assumed of merely injecting Catholicism into its editorials, and compel it to be outspoken, but orders must be obeyed. As has occurred so repeatedly before, when the issue comes to be made up, the *Dispatch* will be under.

THE tax rate is under discussion in Philadelphia. Two dollars and twenty-five cents on the hundred is the regular rate, with fifteen cents added for public buildings. The aggregate is less, by sixty cents per hundred dollars; than was expected, but the total is still larger than is generally acceptable. The commission having in charge the public buildings is assailed by the *Bulletin* as unworthy to be entrusted with the people's money. Not a lovely state of affairs.

THE arrangements partially made for the funeral of Vice President WILSON indicate that every possible honor will be shown the remains of the Vice President from the services in the Capitol to the final burial at Natick. Sincere and earnest respect is felt for the honest and illustrious services of his life, and the pure character maintained by him. His was a well preserved and nicely rounded career, full of honor, and his memory is deserving of all the respect that can be shown it.

BUILDING LOAN ASSOCIATIONS have done much good, but we have accounts of one in Philadelphia, which has just closed its first year, that exceeds in prosperity and good accomplished any we have known. It has two hundred and seventy-six members, who have paid $162,645,—and the majority of those associated have homes, and others are in process of acquiring them. But $4,095 is owing on stock, and only $10,700 have been drawn by retiring members. The entire cost of the year's management is $542. A safe enterprise.

THERE are over one hundred offices to be filled by the new House of Representatives, with salaries ranging from $1,200 to $8,000 per annum, and nothing to do except when Congress is in session. We hope our Congressmen will see that Pittsburgh shall be well represented by good men. Under the peculiar circumstances of their election, our Representatives should have influence enough to secure the appointment of at least a dozen to positions, such as assistant clerks, assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, doorkeepers, messengers, clerks of committees, watchmen, Capitol police, and so on. The clerks of committees receive six dollars a day while on duty. The assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, assistant clerks of the House and doorkeepers, receive $1,800 per annum. Messengers get $1,200.

IF CARL SCHURZ may be accepted as authority, the hard money men do not fully trust President GRANT, and are not willing to receive him as a candidate for another term. The fact that SCHURZ is opposed, would carry the idea that the Germans would be against the re-nomination of President GRANT. Thus far, however, the Germans have not shown a strong propensity to follow Mr. SCHURZ any farther than he is right. Still, it is a point worth considering, how far any particular element may be estranged. We must, of course, have expressions of opinion, in order to make up a fair estimate. As we have noticed other developments, we also consider this, and do not underrate its importance. The more the subject is discussed, the clearer will be the development of public opinion upon it.

THE *Dispatch* is unhappy. The GAZETTE has Government advertising, legitimately received, and honorably secured. We favor, as we have done, President GRANT, and claim he has given us a good administration. We have canvassed the drift of popular sentiment on the Third Term—our views being reluctantly admitted by the *Dispatch* to be correct. Yet it kicks at us, as though we had done something wrong, or were bought. A word right here. The GAZETTE inculcates what it believes to be right, and secures business in an honorable manner. It doesn't blackmail politicians, and send word to candidates for office to come and "see" it. It is never said to political candidates in our behalf that we had better be paid a hundred dollars to keep quiet, nor did we ever receive word from a candidate that he would sooner pay us a hundred dollars to abuse him, than anything to support him. The GAZETTE moves on a higher plane than this,—and has succeeded in making it difficult for blackmailing sheets to get much money out of candidates.

THE New York press manifest a very lively interest in the Speakership of the next House, and are very anxiously inquiring after the financial record of the prominent candidates. Our SAMUEL does not seem to be considered equal to par. His crooked ways and personal changes have done him much harm and no good, in the estimate of the New Yorkers. But KERR is all right. The last heard of him was in 1874, before the rag baby was born, and at that time he was true to hard money. But so was RANDALL, then. The difference between the two, since that time is, one has spoken, and the other hasn't. The one who did speak only followed uniform Democratic custom—went with his party. The other, not having spoken—silence is, indeed, "golden"—cannot be accused of inconsistency. Yet the real difference is—silence and garrulity. The silent man seems likely to win—the garrulous one to lose. This is how the New Yorkers would have it. SAMUEL is a Pennsylvanian, and we have this good word to say for him—he will do his best, always, to be on the popular side, and if an occasional change of opinion is necessary to this, he can be fully trusted to make it. He is for SAMUEL first, and the Democratic party afterward. KERR is something of a fossil. So it goes.

THANKSGIVING.

The recurrence of our National festival of Thanksgiving is ever an occasion for bright, hopeful, happy thought. It is suggestive of the idea that the year, taken as a whole, has been full of blessing, and that our blessings have exceeded, far, our sorrows and losses. It is an unfortunate propensity that prompts us to look on the dark side of life, and to remember more vividly the gloom than the sunshine of experience. Yet there are few, if any, who do not have more of the bright than of the dark in their life experience; few who, in any one year, have not greater occasion for thankfulness than for repining. Possibly the greatest commercial misfortune that can befall a person, is to lose, by some sudden decline in values, or failure of debtors, the accumulations of many years of active business; yet even here, why should he not remember the years of prosperity, as against the brief experience of adversity, and be grateful? As against all losses—whether of health, children, friends, property, comforts—we have the pleasant memory, if we will evolve it, of years of supreme happiness. Nor is it the case that misfortunes, so termed, are always full of evil and injury. Many persons have had the latent strength of manhood and energy of character, and generous, kindly qualities of spirit developed through misfortune, when without it, their tendencies would have been toward hardness and selfishness. The lesson of Jon's experience is in point. From affluence and popularity, he suddenly fell into poverty, his family died, friends were estranged, and personal suffering came upon him. Those who came sought to persuade him that his misfortunes were the result of Providential visitations, because of wilful sinfulness. The mystery that surrounded him was deep, dark and afflictive; yet rising superior to it all, he maintained his integrity, manhood and allegiance to the right, and in the end prosperity and honors returned. Whatever may be said of the credibility of the narrative referred to, considered as history, the lesson taught has been verified, time after time, in human experience. Men who have not sunk ignobly down, under adversity, and who have maintained their integrity, have risen again, or in some way been fully compensated for their misfortunes.

Our Thanksgiving, however, is more than a personal event. It is a National festival day, set apart for the purpose of recognizing the superintending Providence of GOD, and to return thanks for the mercies which have crowned the year. All else aside, it is very important that the clear National recognition of GOD should be made in this formal way, year by year. The feast of Tabernacles among the Jews was ordained for the exact purpose of securing this recognition, on the part of that nation. And the tenor of biblical teaching is that the Divine Being desires and expects *nations*, as such, and even governments, as such, to recognize formally and reverently His overruling power. As a nation, we began to do this at a time when we felt the need of Divine aid—when our land shook under the tread of mighty armies, contending in deadly battle. Peace and prosperity have succeeded war, and, with their return, the nation rose to a higher plane than it had occupied before, slavery being but a memory of the past. Since then, peace and comparative prosperity have reigned. It is well that in all this we should continue to recognize, naturally, the Divine protection and aid. A Christian nation, with laws professedly established on the teachings of the Divine law, and with the Bible as the corner-stone of our Government, its faith and fundamental teaching recognized in the oath of office taken by every official, from President down, it would be pitiable if we could not recognize, year by year, the goodness of the God whose existence and power we profess to believe in.

There are those, possibly, whose vision is limited to the business depressions of the times, and who think there is little occasion for thankfulness. Like the poet's fool, who thought that where the sky came down to earth, within the range of his poor vision, was the end of the world—there are those whose vision is limited to immediate misfortunes, and whose minds grasp nothing else. There are, doubtless, many who suffer. We know business is depressed, and that there are many who will sit down to a poor and barren table, this Thanksgiving day. With some, the struggle will be to obtain even bread to eat. Others, in sickness as well as poverty, long for death, that it may deliver them from misery that seems to be hopeless. The hand of charity, this year, however plentifully filled, can be easily emptied. But, admitting all this, is there not another side to the picture? We have no epidemic devastating our cities. Peace lingers lovingly within our borders. Nature has yielded most bountiful harvests, so that there is an ample supply of food in our granaries. No one fears a pestilence of famine, nor do any anticipate or dread suffering from hunger, such as falls upon the inhabitants of Europe, from time to time. Our people are generous and charitable. If they cannot provide employment, there is a constant readiness to minister to the needs of the suffering, and those who make their wants known, are assured of aid to supply them with food and fuel. With prosperity in our harvests, and the spirit of generosity active among the people, we have occasion for earnest and devout thanksgiving, no matter what our personal surroundings may be.

We have an additional remark to offer relative to one feature in the observance of the day. The church service, the family gathering, the thankful, praiseful spirit, we take for granted. Let us add deeds of earnest, loving charity. There are, around us, those who suffer. Loss of work, ill health, or misfortune of some kind, has made life hard, cruel and cheerless. There is an everpresent anxiety, with parents who love their children as dearly and tenderly as we do ours, where the food to supply the next meal shall come from. They look upon the sufferings of their hungering children with a sorrow more bitter than death. Let us seek out some of those homes, and supply them with at least enough to inspire comfort and gladness this Thanksgiving day. In doing this, we will carry gladness and earnest thankfulness to them, and will brighten, as with a broad beam of generous sunshine, this day. More than this, we will lift ourselves up into a brighter, purer atmosphere, and gain a record, the reading of which will fall with silvery sweetness on our ears, in the Great day. We will by so doing follow the exampie, and obey the teaching of Him, who said that he who shall give these little ones a cup of cold water in my name, shall not go without reward. Be thankful, and inspire thankfulness, and the day will be well spent.

Vice President Wilson's Last Political Utterances.

The last political utterances of Vice President Wilson were made on Saturday preceding his death. The elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania, in his opinion, determined the question of the next Presidency. That a Republican succession could only be defeated by the most utter folly of the Republican party itself; that everywhere there was evidence of the return to the party of those who went off in the Liberal movement; of this fact he had sufficient evidence in the numerous letters he had received during the past year from leading Liberals. He expected in the next campaign to see the party thoroughly united. He said that the people would never be willing to intrust the administration of the executive of the Government to one who had been arrayed against it by voice or service, and that this was the record of every person named for the Democratic nomination. He said that the security and perpetuation of the Union were the paramount issues in the minds of the people, and that this would override questions of currency, Church and State, public schools, and all else.

HENRY WILSON.

Why He Changed His Name.

It seems to be generally conceded that the late Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, changed his name from Colbath to Wilson because he was ashamed of his family and the name they had disgraced. The New York *Herald* says:

His father's name was not Wilson, but Colbath; and it was while he was a lad of seventeen that the boy who had been named Jeremiah Jones Colbath was enabled by an act of Legislature to become Henry Wilson. No good reasons have ever been ascertained for this seemingly vain act on the part of a blunt man who always rejoiced at being called the "Natick Cobbler." It was, however, in those days, a common occurrence for people to have their names changed. Lists of names were frequently sent to the Legislature for alteration. Gen. Jackson had, some time before, paid a visit to New Hampshire, and a man named Wilson had entertained him. The honor was considered great, and Wilson's name immediately became so popular that young Colbath assumed it. From that time he has been known as Henry Wilson. It has been published that he took his employer's name to show gratitude for kind treatment. This is untrue. The Colbaths were extremely poor people; and on one occasion when he was taunted by Gov. Hammond, of South Carolina, upon being a mudsill and a "hireling manuel laborer," Mr. Wilson replied that he was also the son of a hireling manuel laborer. There were seven children in the family, of which Henry Wilson was the only one who arrived at any distinction. A brother who adhered to the name of Colbath was at one time doorkeeper in the hall of the Massachusetts Assembly, but he became such only by the interposition of Mr. Wilson. Another brother, S. H. Colbath, was not long since and perhaps still is one of the messengers of the United States Senate, and no doubt owed or owes his position to his illustrious brother of the changed name.

Mr. Wilson's faithful wife and only son were taken from him some years ago, and he died, we believe, without any relatives, but such as bore the name he discarded, and he did not die rich, a fact that proves him guiltless of corruption in office, for his habits were never in any respect extravagant, but always temperate in all things. He never drank a drop of spirituous or intoxicating liquors, and never used tobacco in any form. The habits of his relatives seem to have disgusted him in early life, and when he changed his family name he probably resolved that he would avoid all the evil actions that had disgraced it.

"BUNDLING."

How Courting Was Done in Olden Time.

An old copy of the "Columbia Magazine," of 1758, published in Philadelphia, contains among others, an article entitled "A justification of the custom of Bundling," taken from a late history of Connecticut. The article was published at the time to prove that the custom did not originate in New York or Pennsylvania. Many people outside of Berks county who have been told that "bundling" is practiced in some sections of Berks, ridicule it, and say that nobody but the "dumb Dutch" would think of such a thing. The writer in the magazine referred to says that bundling was first practiced in Connecticut; that it was purely Puritanical, and in the early days of that State it was considered the most virtuous manner in which young people could pass the time in each other's society. The article opens by praising the great virtue and modesty of the Connecticut ladies in those day. It was considered the greatest rudeness for gentlemen to speak of the garters, knees or legs in presence of ladies, yet to ask her to "bundle" was very polite even as far back as 1684. The writer says: "It is certainly innocent, virtuous and prudent for the Puritans would not have permitted it. Children were raised to fear God, and believe that angels guarded over them when absent from their parents." Young maidens also had this method of courtship. The writer believed that one hundred and sixty years of bundling was attendant with ten times more chastity than the custom of young people spending their hours together on the sofa in the parlor. The magazine in which the above was printed was in the early days one of the most aristocratic and high-toned publications known. The article shows what the straight-laced, blue-blooded people of Connecticut advocated in those days. However, the custom of virtuous young people lying on beds with a greater part of their clothes on, which is called "bundling," is gradually dying out everywhere; but whether the modern custom has produced any healthier changes, the public is left to judge.

A MARVELOUS STORY OF OUTRAGE.

Alleged Kidnapping and Illegal Imprisonment of a Witness in Investigation by the Committee on Crime.

An extraordinary story has been made public respecting the alleged seizure in broad daylight, the arrest and incarceration in the Tombs, and transfer to Sing Sing of a young man named Schwarz, whose case was recently brought before the Assembly Committee on Crime. The story was considered so improbable that, after investigation, the matter was dropped three days ago. Additional facts, however, have appeared which are deemed to be of sufficient importance to warrant further inquiry into the case. Immediately after Schwarz's return from Sing Sing the case was put in the hands of a lawyer, who, after some investigations, turned it over to the Committee on Crime, and Messrs. Townsend and Weed took the matter in hand. Felinaz was able to identify several persons in the Tombs and at Sing Sing, but these persons either cannot or will not identify him. He describes his companion in the cell in the Tombs, and investigation confirms his statement as to the fact of such a person having been in such a cell at the time mentioned. He attributes the alleged outrage to the fact of his being an important witness in a case in which the damages were laid at $3,000. The case was one of assault on a woman, in which two Bohemians were charged with the offense. Schwartz states that at the time of his seizure a stranger in person saw him, but that no notice was taken of his outcries because he could not speak English. A reward is now offered for any witness of the seizure who will come forward and testify. John D. Townsend refused last evening to state the new disclosures which had induced him to resume the investigation of the case, as such statements, he said, might affect the issue injuriously.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

HENRY WILSON, though a tectotaller in drinking, is said by his friends to have been an inordinate eater and altogether too fond of good dinners.

THE First National Bank of Monroe, Michigan, was robbed by burglars last Tuesday night. It is supposed that about $10,000 was taken.

THE bonded debt of St. Louis at the beginning of its present municipal year was $15,993,000, and is now $16,270,000. With the floating debt added, the entire liabilities of the city foot up $17,417,000.

IT is said that the colored citizens of the United States are arranging to hold a meeting to see that suitable provisions are made for the representation of their race at the approaching Centennial Exposition.

A BRITISH baronet recently failed, and his assets are thus enumerated by the trustees: "A railway rug much worn, a set of onyx studs, a pencil-case, an opera-glass out of order and useless, a pair of gaiters worn out, a gun-cleaner and cartridge extractor, a fishing-rod, a silver waiter, three pairs of worsted stockings and a lantern, altogether worth about £20."

THE annual rate of mortality, according to a recent weekly return in Calcutta, was 31; Bomba, 23; Madras, 33; Paris, 22; Brussels, 21; Amsterdam, 24; Rotterdam, 23; The Hague, 21; Copenhagen, 26; Christiania, 17; Berlin, 31; Hamburg, 23; Breslau, 26; Munich, 40; Vienna, 21; Buda-Pesth, 37; Rome, 31; Naples, 33; Turin, 16; Florence, 28; Alexandria, 42; New York, 32; Brooklyn, 20, and Philadelphia, 20.

THE poisoning of women's legs by colored stockings has been reported on by Prof. Mariner, a Chicago chemist. He says that the seal-brown and reddish-brown hues contain picric acid, which will poison the flesh with which it comes in close contact. He adds: "As these dyes are used not only in coloring all kinds of fabrics, but also for confectionery, liquor, cosmetics, and a great variety of objects, the danger attending their use can be readily appreciated."

BETWEEN 800 and 1,000 employes of the various manufactories of knit woolen goods in Amsterdam, New York, are on a strike against a reduction of ten per cent. in their wages. A similar reduction was made a few weeks ago. The mill owners say they are unable to continue business in the present state of the market unless a second reduction is accepted. Some mills have shut down, and may not open again this winter. Quite a number of female operatives are on a strike for wages claimed for overwork.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Philadelphia to assemble a large number of soldiers of the late war in the city at some time during the Centennial year. It is proposed to have both the Northern and Southern armies represented by their leading Generals and by thousands of their rank and file from every State in the Union, the purpose being to show to the world the fact that men who were in arms against each other a few years ago are now united in celebrating the one hundredth birthday of their country, and are inspired by a spirit of patriotism and a feeling of common nationality.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

Mr. Jefferson at the Princesse's Theatre—Music in London—Some More New Books—Some Literary People—A British Oliver Optic—An American "Professor" in London—The Exhibition of Fine Arts and Manufactures at Leeds—The Iron Trade—Failure of Mr. Bessemer's Steamship Company—A New Drill—A Fatal Accident.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

LONDON, November 6, 1875.

Musical and Dramatic.

Although it is not "the season," there are a great many people back in London. Probably a couple of hundred thousand people have returned from Summer vacations. Lawyers, doctors, merchants, clergymen, writers, all go away in the Summer for holidays, and all are back. It is only the country gentlemen, the fox hunters, or the do-nothings who are still out of London. They will come back with Parliament in February, or perhaps not until after Easter—when the season is at its hight. Meantime, if it were not for the fogs, which have not begun yet this year, November would be a very pleasant month in the great city. People can be seen now. They can give you a little attention, and show you hospitality, which, in the "season," is impossible, when "every one who is anybody" is engaged three weeks ahead, and is kept in a dizzying whirl all the time. It is at this season that the theatres and concerts can be appreciated and thoroughly enjoyed. You don't have to rush in to your seat half an hour late after your dinner, and to rush out half an hour before the denouement, in order to drive across the town to a ball or "triste." It is at this season that Mr. Jefferson has come to show London once again what a pitch of perfection acting can be brought to. Years ago, when he was here before, he was not a brilliant success—now he is. All the best critics give him unqualified praise, and he finds that human nature is pretty much the same the world over, and English audiences laugh and weep at his bidding, just as American audiences have done.

There are other things to see and hear at the London theatres. Some people say Mr. Irving's representation of Macbeth is a failure. Most of the critics ridicule it and advise him to withdraw it from the stage; but the people rush to see it in crowds, and in the middle of October I was told that very many seats were engaged as far ahead as the second week in December. It is a great thing to have made a name. Mr. Irving is universally admitted to be at the head of his profession in England; yet, in my poor opinion, he is, in physique, expression, voice, elocution, action, gesture, walk and genius, inferior to our Edwin Booth. Why does that great artist never come over here to show them that, in spite of the croakings concerning the decadence of the stage, there is still a really great man on the boards?

Among the pleasantest things in London are the constant opportunities of having good music. Mr. Carl Rosa has just concluded his long and enormously successful season of opera in English. It is the first time that this has ever been attempted in England, and it is agreed that the reason is that it is the first time that it has ever been properly attempted. Rosa has labored to produce the operas with all the attention to detail that has hitherto been given only to Italian operas. The orchestra has been superb, the choruses as nearly perfect as possible, the scenery and dresses, excellent, and the artists all good. Of these the best, perhaps, has been Mr. Santley, whose magnificent voice is, if anything, better than ever; and he has now become a really finished actor, which, as you may remember, he was not by any means when he visited the United States.

The Monday popular concerts are among the most agreeable and most highly appreciated of London places of resort. There is always good music to be heard there. Madame Schumann, the great German artist, has recovered her health, and is announced to perform at these concerts after Christmas. The Saturday concerts at the Crystal Palace are another "feature" in the London musical world. Last Saturday's concert, for instance, was a rather rare one. "The Power of Sound," was excellently rendered, and was, of course, delightful. Madame Neruda played in her usual artistic style, a violin concerto by Vieuxtemps, Mr. Santley Reeves, the sweetest-voiced and most unpleasant mannered of English tenors, sang two songs, and Madame Osgood, a soprano from Boston, made her brilliantly successful debut in England, in the "Shadow Flowers of the Vase," from Weber's Euryanthe. One of the chief features of these concerts is the plan of giving at least one important novelty at each concert. This time it was Volckmann's Overture to "Richard the Third." As the concert to-day the novelty is to be "Joachim Raff's" fourth smyphony in "g" minor, a work never yet performed in public in England. In imitation of these, a series of Saturday concerts has been begun at the Alexandre Palace. Last Saturday was the first, when Rossini's *Stabat Mater* was produced successfully with a fine band, and a well trained chorus of 250 singers. Mr. Wrist Hill was conductor, and Madame Temmens-Sherrington and Mr. Guy, the principal soprano and tenor. This afternoon Handel's *Esther* is produced. While on the subject of music I may as well say that Miss Minnie Hauck, the charming little American prima donna, who has been engaged for several years past at the Imperial Opera in Vienna, has just achieved a brilliant success at Berlin in La Domino Noir, and Faust. She is about to appear in Verdi's last Opera *Aida*.

Book and Literary People.

In the matter of books I said so much in a recent letter that, if it were about any other subject, I should be afraid to return to it so soon again. But new books are always interesting, in theory. I have heard of a few that promise to be really so. The first volume of Mr. Henri Taine's "Origin of Ootemporary France" is in press. It is on the *Ancien Regime*, and from his pen must be good, from a literary point of view at any rate. Mr. Victor Hugo has also a book in press. It is a collection of his political speeches, under the title of *Actes et Paroles*. I do not suppose that it shall ever read this book, for, while professing vast admiration for Victor Hugo, the poet, I am unable to feel any sympathy with, or esteem for, Victor Hugo, the politician.

In Germany an excellent work is now being brought out in parts, under the supervision of the Austrian Minister of Trade. It is called *Einfache Modell im Charakter de Renaissance*, or simple "Furniture in the Renaissance Style." Its object is to offer plans and drawings for the use of mechanics in making ordinary furniture, so as to render it tasteful and durable, at moderate means to buy household effects that are artistically beautiful, instead of the often hideous thing they too often have too put up with. It is believed that mere beauty costs no more than ugliness, and the designation and design of this work are, it seems to me, worthy of the care of the Government of a great country.

In England several promising works are announced. One of these is The Aeneids of Virgil done into English, by William Morris. Of course, as Mr. Morris is a medieval poet, he "does into English," instead of translating; but, in spite of his artificial style and forced archaisms, he is, I think, a true, if not a great poet, and Virgil has doubtless received, in his hands, loving and intelligent treatment.

Mr. Browning's new poem is out. It is called the "Inn Album," but I have not seen it. Our own artist-poet, Story, has published "Nero," a tragedy, which the critics do not speak very highly of, chiefly because so much is expected of the author. Mr. Wm. Black Wills, the well-known author of Charles I., Eugene Aram, Mary Stuart and other plays of a high class, announces a new drama, called Buckingham, which is about to be produced at the Olympic Theatre. Mr. W. Chappell, F. S. A., the well-known musical antiquarian, has published what is said to be a great book, called "A History of Music (art and science), from the earliest records to the fall of the Roman Empire, with explanations of ancient systems of music, musical instruments, etc."

The Marquis of Lorne has produced a poem, called "Guido and Tita." Though a great nobleman, the Queen's son-in-law, is not, at the most, more than a minor poet.

Some years ago a little book appeared here, and was published in America, where it met with success. It was called "Mrs. Jerningham's Journal." Afterwards a novel by the same author, called "A Very Young Couple," attracted a good deal of attention. The name of the author has, I believe, never been made public, and I have only recently learned that they were written by a Mrs. Hart, who lives in the extreme northeast of Ireland, and is a confirmed invalid. She is a sister, if I am not mistaken, of the late Frank Smedley, author of Frank Fairleigh and several other novels that were once very popular. Another member of this talented family is Mr. Dodson, a Professor at Oxford, but better known as the author of those charming histories of the adventures of Alice in Wonderland. It has been rumored that these books were written for a daughter of the Dean of Christ Church, and that the author afterwards wanted to marry her but was indignantly refused by the young lady's mother, who looked higher for her daughter. But I have it on what I regard as good authority, that this is utterly untrue. The first book was written for the amusement of the author's little invalid sister, and was not intended for publication; the second was partly the result of the success of the first, and was written with much greater care. Then I was told that the manuscript was submitted to the criticisms of many friends, at whose suggestions many alterations were made, and, thanks to one sapient critic, the gem of the book, the inimitable poem of the Jabberwock, barely escaped suppression. I have been astonished recently at the prolificness of the pen of a Mr. Ballantyne. When I was a boy I read half a dozen of his books of adventure and enjoyed them; among them were the "Coral Island," "Ungava," etc., etc. Yesterday I saw a published list of works by this author, which contained the names of twenty-nine books, among which I found none of those which I used to know. This Mr. Ballantyne is the British Oliver Optic, and, though I do not think him so dangerous as that equally prolific writer, I think his books are to be equally avoided. They are books of adventure, but the adventures are usually of an improbable kind, and the science is often false, and the intended instruction not founded on facts. I do not think he encourages boys to run away from home, or to assume vicious habits, as I am sorry to say I think Oliver Optic does, but the books are of a very bad style, nevertheless. They are upon almost every subject, and the names of a few selected at andom will show something of their character: "The Pirate City," "Fighting the Flames," "Wrecked not Ruined," "The Cannibal Islands," "Rivers of Ice," "The Iron Horse or Life on the Line." This I think will be enough to show the sensational character of the whole.

American Professor of Mathematics.

The street life of London has always been full of curiosities, and to these has lately been added a novelty. This is Mr. Frusher, the American Professor of Mathematics. He is a gentleman of small stature, with a long yellow beard, who comes from California. He appears on the scene elaborately dressed, with an equally elaborate female by his side, in a gorgeously appointed open carriage, drawn by two fine horses, and driven by a coachman in gay livery and white top boots. When the carriage stops the Professor proceeds very deliberately to make his arrangements. He takes down the long whip, and, after fastening a small American flag to the top, replaces it, thus proudly proclaiming his nationality. Then he produces a folding easel, which he sets up and places on it a black board. By this time a very large crowd has always collected, and he announces that he is the discoverer of a new system of calculation, which renders the science of figures easy to the most untrained minds. He then proceeds in fluent language, and, aided by a piece of chalk, with which he figures on the blackboard, to explain his system, after which he sells his books at a shilling apiece, to all who apply for it. Owing partly to his eloquence, partly to his gorgeous character, the number of copies sold must be something enormous. I know nothing of the value of the book which I have never read, although I have a copy which the author kindly gave me, because I was a fellow countryman, one day when I had the honor of making his acquaintance in a more private capacity than that in which I have described him. He seemed, then, to be a quiet little man, who drops his gorgeousness in private life, and he told me he was meeting with great success.

A Successful Exhibition.

They have just had an exhibition in Leeds, something like the one you have been having in Pittsburgh, and I hope yours has been as successful. It was called An Exhibition of Fine Arts and Manufactures, and was started for the purpose of paying off the debt of the Mechanics Institute of Leeds. The success was so great that, after paying this debt, a surplus of ninety-five hundred pounds remains. This surplus they now propose to devote to building a permanent and fire proof Art Gallery. An example which Pittsburgh might well follow, if, as I hope, you find you have also a large surplus after defraying the expenses of your exhibition.

English Iron Trade.

The iron trade in England continues to be in a very bad way. I have not heard of any very recent failures of importance, but business is significantly dull. Last week, one of the largest iron producing firms in the North of England, Barrow, Vaughan & Co., (limited) of Middlesborough, announced to their employes that, owing to the great depression of trade, all engagements will terminate on the 13th of November. As this firm employs, in its mines and works, more than ten thousand men, you can imagine the distress that must ensue.

A New Departure.

Some time ago Mr. Bessemer, the well known steel man, formed a company for the purpose of building a steamer with a swinging saloon, which was to obviate seasickness and do away with the terrors which accompany the voyage from England to France. The steamer was built and proved to be an utter failure, and now the company is bankrupt. This failure is said to have had a very serious effect on Mr. Bessemer's health.

Novel Drilling Invention.

Among the new inventions recently announced is one that may be worthy of the attention of some of your readers. It is a new drilling machine, worked by compressed air, and has been in operation for the past ten months in iron mines near Cleveland, England. The results, it is said, show that the work is done as well by the machine as it was formerly by hand, and at just about half the cost. I am sorry to have to say that the miners are opposing the machine, and there is some talk of a combination to prohibit its use.

Curious Accident to Hounds.

And now I shall conclude this long gossip by telling you of a curious accident that occurred the other day to a pack of hounds. The fox had been killing and eating rats, and the fox was overtaken by the hounds on a line of railway. In the midst of the excitement of the "death" of Reynard, a freight train came by on a down grade, and ran right into the pack, killing eight of the best hounds, including two first prize dogs.

X.

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No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
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OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compound from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

SELF-INKING PRESSES.
DO YOUR OWN PRINTING
Champion Self-Inker, $14
Presses from $3.00 to $110. Office outfits, $5, $10, $20, $50 and $100 sold. Send 6c. for splendid book of Presses, Type, Cards, &c. Agents wanted. $30 per month guaranteed to beginners. Address
GORHAM & CO.,
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And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

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The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.
The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.
MANUFACTURED BY
GRAFF, HUGUS AND CO.
Who are also the Manufacturers of the
IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN
Boston Cooking Range,
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.
206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

AN UNUSUAL LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
Dry Goods of Every Description Suitable for the Season,
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1875,
AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENN'A.

DRESS GOODS, &C.
One of the most extensive assortments of choice styles Dark Dress Goods ever offered at 12½c to 25c per yard.
SUCH AS
Silk Striped Poplins at 12½c.
Silk Striped Poplins at 18¾c, usually 37c.
New Mohair Serges at 22½c, worth 37½c.
New Camel's Hair Suitings at 25c, formerly 44c.
Choice line of Dark Dress Goods at 25c.
AT 12½ CENTS,
A beautiful line of Dark Plaid Dress Goods, worth a great deal more money.
Our line of Black Alpacas is complete in all grades and our usual good value from 25c to 75c and upwards.
An unrivalled stock of Black Cashmeres of every grade, and unsurpassed value in qualities, from 50c to $2.50 per yard.
A full assortment of all kinds Deep Mourning Goods.
New choice shades in Colored Alpacas, Mohairs, Poplins, Cashmeres, Merinos, &c.
Some of the best bargains in Dress Silks, Black and Colored, ever offered from $1 to $3.50.
An unusual assortment of
Newest Styles Tycoon Repps.
Fancy Plaid Suitings.
Bright Plaids for Children and Misses.
A very fine stock of everything new in Dress Fabrics suitable for Winter Wear, at extraordinary low prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
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Jos. Horne & Co.
Have now open a large assortment
UNDERWEAR
FOR MEN AND BOYS',
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, White and Scarlet all Wool
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, Scotch all Wool
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, White and Scarlet Flannel
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, White and Shetland Merino
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, Men's Shirts and Drawers from 50c up.
Silk Shirts and Drawers, 3 to 16 thds.
FOR LADIES.
VESTS AND DRAWERS, White and Scarlet all Wool
VESTS AND DRAWERS, White and Shetland
VESTS AND DRAWERS.
Ladies' Vests are High Neck and Long Sleeve, High Neck and Short Sleeve, or Low Neck and Short Sleeve.
LADIES' DRAWERS
Made regular length to the knee—extra length to the ankle.
For Misses and Children.
White Merino
Vests, Pantletts and Drawers.
White and Shetland Undershirts.
All the above goods in a variety of qualities and all sizes are offered at
CLOSEST PRICES.
Retail Stores,
197 and 199

FINANCIAL.

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FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 25, 1875.

Yesterday being the day before a holiday, there was, of course, unusual activity in meeting paper that may be due to-day. With this exception, it was rather quiet at the banks. There is but little paper offering, and this in small sums. The aim of the business public seems to be to arrange for a quiet, easy winter, with little demand, and with but few notes or obligations to pay. Happy are those who are able to spend the winter in this manner. Those who are compelled to meet obligations of large amount will have a hard time of it.

The attempt to compromise the debts of James Wood & Sons, yesterday, proved a failure.

Says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean:* In connection with the currency movement, it is remarked that the receipts of wheat are not only large in quantity, but that the proportion of No. 2 wheat now coming in is twice as great as it was a few weeks ago. This is one feature that indicates a general disappointment in regard to prices for the present crop. The No. 2 wheat was held back in expectation of a high price as the result of the supposed scarcity in Europe. But now that the stock in sight, not only in this country, but in Europe, is increasing to unusual proportions, every holder of grain begins to be anxious to realize. It is stated by persons recently from Minnesota, and who are in positions to know, that the movement of wheat from the whole of that State in the next month will be large, owing to the necessities of the farmers for money. On the whole, the present prospect of a foreign market for our breadstuffs is not very favorable. It is, however, gratifying to know that the foreign market for pork and provisions looks much more favorable, and that for cotton the foreign demand is also very satisfactory. The whole cotton movement is ahead of this time last year in almost every particular. Thus the cotton receipts at all the ports of the United States for last week were 186,000 bales, the largest of the present crop season. For the third week in November last year there were 152,000 bales. The total receipts thus far amount to 1,350,000, against 1,113,000 bales to date last season. The exports of the week to foreign markets are also large, 108,000 bales, against 99,112 bales in the same week last year.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112¾	5-20's 1865—coupon	122½
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup	122⅝	10-40's	116⅝
" 1881	122⅝	Currency 6's	123
" 1865	116¼	6's 3 per cents	97½
" 1865 new	120¼	10-40's—coupons	117½
5-20's 1867	122⅝		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen	106¼	Ohio & Mississippi	18⅜
Erie	16	Union Pacific	72⅜
N. W.	94½	Toledo, Pit. & Wabash	6¼
C. C. & I. C.	4⅜	Harlem	132⅜
St. Paul	36¼	Adams Express	100⅝
Do. Pref	69⅜	American Express	60⅜
Michigan Southern	62⅜	U. S. Express	80½
Do. Central	64½	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	42
North Western	69⅜	Do. pref	87½
Do. Pref	58⅝	Fort Wayne	97⅝
Rock Island	106	Hannibal & St. Jos.	22⅜
Cleve. & Pitts	87½	Pacific Mail	40¾
Pacific Mail	40¾	Iron Mountain	11
Western Un. Tel.	79⅝		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	56⅝	Cen. Trans (B)	46¾
Reading (S)	55⅝	Empire Do. (A)	32
Lt. Coal & N. (S)	46¾	Penna. (S)	92⅝
Oil Creek (S)	11⅝	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	75⅝
Lehigh Valley (S)	62¼		

NEW YORK, November 24, 1875.

Money closed at 3a4; prime mercantile paper 6a8. The customs receipts were $506,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $228,000. The clearings were $43,000,000. Sterling 484a487½. Gold opened and closed at 114¼, with sales at 114⅜ @114¼. The rates for carrying were 2, 1¼ and 1 per cent., and for borrowing flat to 1-64 per diem. Governments were firm on small business. Railroad bonds were firm in afternoon dealings. Chicago & Northwestern consolidated coupon gold was advanced to 89¼, and closed strong. Lake Shore consolidated registered firsts rose to 102¾, and Rock Island 7s to 110¾. Erie fourths were active at 91@91¼. Hannibal & St. Joe convertible advanced to 83¼, and closed at 83. Union Pacific firsts sold at 102¾, and Alton and Terre Haute firsts at 107. The demand was active throughout the day, and some important amounts of bonds changed hands. State bonds were steady.

Stocks were stronger and higher throughout the day, and closed at the best prices made. Western stocks were conspicuous for firmness, Northwest common rising to 39¾, preferred to 53¾. St. Paul to 36½, preferred to 66¾, Lake Shore to 72¾, Rock Island to 106, Hannibal & St. Joe common to 23¾, Michigan Central to 54¾, and Illinois Central to 94½. Pacific Mail was more active, and rose to 40¾, and Western Union advanced to 76. There was more doing in Union Pacific to-day, and the stock advanced to 73¾. New York Central closed firm at 106¼a106¾, and New Jersey Central at 105 1-2a105½. Panama rose to 129, and Ohios to 16½.

The traffic in Western roads is increasing. In addition to the increase of $48,000 in St. Paul for the third week of November, the Northwest shows an increase of $44,900. The Union Pacific earnings are large and considerably in excess of last year.

To-morrow, Thanksgiving day, being a legal holiday, the various Exchanges will be closed and business in financial circles generally suspended.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 68,000 shares, of which 13,000 were Pacific Mail, 3,600 Western Union, 3,500 Northwest common, 5,600 Rock Island, 4,000 St. Paul common, 3,000 preferred, and 22,000 Lake Shore.

*Government*s.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 123¾; 5-20s of '65, 116¼; do new, 120¾; do of '67, 122¾; do of '68, 122¾; new 5s, 116¼; 10-40s, 116¾; do coupons, 117½; currency 6s, 125.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 48; do new, 45; Virginia, new, 37; do old, 39; Missouri 6s, 102¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 75¾; Pacific Mail, 40¾; Adams Express, 100½; Fargo Express, 82½; American Express, 60¾; United States Express, 52; New York Central, 106¼; Erie, 16; do preferred, 25; Harlem, 132½; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 64½; Union Pacific, 72¾; Lake Shore, 62; Northwest common, 37½; do preferred, 53¾; Illinois Central, 94½; Pittsburgh, 89¾; New Jersey Central, 105½; Rock Island, 105½; St. Paul, 36½; do preferred, 66¾; Toledo & Wabash, 5½; do preferred, 7; Fort Wayne, 96; Terre Haute, 5½; do preferred, 21½; Ohio & Mississippi, 18¾; Chicago & Alton, 98; do preferred, 105; Indiana Central, 4½; Burlington & Quincy, 112¾; Hannibal & St. Joe, 23¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 119½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 18; Central Pacific, 106½; Union, 103¾.

LONDON, November 24—5 P. M.—The price of consols at the Stock Exchange to-day has been higher than at any time since the 1st of January, 1860. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £67,000. Business in American securities was mainly for investment, with large sales at higher prices. Consols, 95 9-16; 5-20s '65, 103¾; do of '67, 102¾; new 5s, 104½; 10-40s, 104½; New York Central, 94; Erie, 14½; do preferred, 28¾.

PARIS, November 24.—Rentes 66f 32½c.

FRANKFORT, November 24.—U. S. new 5s 99¼.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Mullins & Mc's 2

PENNA. R. R.

Lewis, O. & Pp 5

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CAICAGO RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co.. m 1 E. Thompson & m 8
Zug & Co. m..... 3
Total..... 12

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Mullins & M. s 1.. 1 Shoenberger Co. o 7
Total..... 8

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

E. Thompson SW m 2 Lucy Fur. m..... 3
Total..... 5

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY Nov. 24, 1875.

There is nothing particularly new or important in the leading markets; business continues rather sluggish—more so than usual at this season of the year, but about all that can reasonably be expected under existing circumstances. In regard to values there have been no recent changes, but the tendency continues downward.

APPLES—Selling, in a jobbing way, at $3a3,50 per bbl, according to quality. Market dull, but holders anticipate an improvement before long.

APPLE BUTTER—70a75c per gallon.

BEANS—The market continues very dull; prime navies quotable at $1,50 per bushel to the trade.

BUTTER—The market is generally reported dull; and, excepting for fine table stock, prices are largely nominal; prime to choice rolls, 25a28c; medium to good solid packed, 15a20c.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory, 13¾a14 cents for August and 14a14½c for September make. New York cheese, 15c.

CRANBERIES—$10a11 per bbl.

CIDER—Is quoted at 18a20c per gallon; no charge for packages.

EGGS—The market, even for fresh, is easy, under the influence of liberal receipts; quotable at 28a29c—but few sales above 28c. Pickled, 23a26c, according to brand.

FLOUR—Continues quiet, and unchanged. Spring wheat flours $6,50a7,25, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winter wheat, $6,50a7,00 for new and $7a7,25 for old. Rye Flour, $5,25a5,50. Buckwheat Flour, 2½a3c per pound.

GROCERIES—As noted in our last. Coffee is firmer, and some of the importers are holding at an advance of a ¼c to ½c cent per pound. The latest advices from Rio, under date of 20th, report a still further decrease in receipts and a diminution in stock. Reports from Baltimore state that some of the importers have withdrawn their samples wholly from the market, entertaining views much above current rates. Total stock in first and second hands, in Baltimore, 129,265 bags. Sugars and Molasses, unchanged and quiet.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard R	10⅜
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	10
Granulated	11⅛	Refined Yellows	9@9⅜
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8½@9¼
Standard A	10¾		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	26	R. Rio, lb pkgs	29
Prime Rio	24½@25	R. Rio, loose	28½
Good Rio	22@23	Roasted Java	40
Old Gov. Java	34		

SYRUPS.

Choice	70	Fair	55 @60
Prime	65 @70	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N. O. New Crop	60 @ 70	Demarara	50 @ 55

RICE.

Carolina	8½	Rangoon	7⅜

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @ 85
Gunpowder	60 @1 10	Oolong	35 @ 85
Imperial	50 @1 00	Breakfast	35 @ 75

FRUITS.

Val. Raisins, per lb	12	Turkish Prunes	8½@10
L. Raisins, per box	2 25	French Prunes	11 @13
Currents, per lb	8		

SOAPS.

Best Wax	7¾	Rabbitt's Best, per box	7 25
Superior Wax	6½	White Russian, per box	6 00
Woman's Friend	5½		
Deodorus, per box	4 50		

GRAIN—The grain markets continue quiet, and devoid of anything new or important; the demand is restricted to supplying immediate wants, while prices have undergone but little change one way or the other for several days. Wheat is quoted at $1,15a1,20 for common to fair new red and $1,25a1,30 for good to prime new white do; 1,90a1,40, according to quality and condition. There is more inquiry for red than white. There is a firmer feeling in the Oat market, in consequence of diminished receipts, but no improvement in prices; Pennsylvania and Ohio mixed, 37a38c; ditto white, 40a41c. Old Shelled Corn firmer, but unchanged: free in elevator, 63a65c; old ear, 66a68c on track; new ditto, 45a52c, according to condition and quality. Rye nominal at 82a82½c.

HAY—Dealers report the market more active, but unchanged; upland prairie, $13 a14; timothy, $18a20.

ONIONS—Continue very dull; $1,75a2,00 per bbl.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, 50a60c per pair; live Turkeys, 75ca$1,25, each according to size; dressed Chickens, 12a13c per lb; ditto, Dorking Geese, 12a13c per lb.

POTATOES—The market is firmer, but prices are not quotably higher; Peach Blows on track, by the car load, 40a42c. Peerless and Early Rose, 33a38c.

PROVISIONS—The market is a fair jobbing trade for the season; no change in prices. A Chicago paper, of Tuesday, reports that market as follows: The stocks of all descriptions of the product are now light, having been taken out as fast as ready to ship thus far; indeed, most of our packers have refused to operate except to fill orders, as they had no confidence in the future of prices. Meanwhile the shortage is very large, and sold vast quantities for future, in full faith that the product would be cheaper by the time delivery day came round. Now the supply of hogs is unexpectedly light. Holders in the country are not inclined to forward the animals freely so long as they could obtain 7a7½ cents per lb in Chicago, but when the packers tried to force a decline last week, the supply of hogs began to fall off, and yesterday and to-day enough on hand to tempt the packers to take hold. Under these circumstances it becomes of interest to know how the short sales of the past are going to be filled, especially those of seller the year, which has less than six weeks longer to run. Those who were short, and some who were not so, sold in March to May, on the go-of hogs coming from St. Louis, the people of which city seemed satisfied that pork and lard are cheap at present prices. The only thing that prevented the season from being an exceedingly active one was the fact that sellers were not very numerous. The markets at other points sympathized with Chicago, though no important advance quoted. We note that new pork sold in Liverpool at exactly £5 per barrel.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	15	Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	13¾
Shoulders	Ex. S. C. 11¾	Do. half barrels	14¾
2d fact Bacon	S. C. 16	Lard, Ref. for summer use, in tierces	—
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, clrd.	15	Do. in ½ bbls	—
Beef Tongues, S. C.	15	Do. in buckets	15¾
Pig do	10	Do. in 5 lb cans	16¾
Bacon Shoulders	10½	Do. 3 lb do	17¾
Rib Sides	—	Do. 2 lb pails	17¾
Short Rib do	13½	Do. 1 lb do	18¾
Clear Sides	16	Do. 6 lb do	17¾
Mess Pork, per bbl.	$22,75	Ham Sausage	10
Mixed Pig do	—	Bologna do	—
Lard, Oil	—	Cheese	—

RAGS—Good mixed, 2½a2¾c.

SEEDS—There is no movement in Seeds, and in the absence of sales we omit quotations.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Nov. 25, 1875.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts	20a 30	Oil, Anise	4.00a4.20
1st select	50a 60	Bergm	5.00 @6.00
1st select	50a 60	Cassia	2.00a2.20
Acid, Citric	1.10a1.18	Castor	1.60 @1.70
Oxalic	12a 15	Lemon	4.75@5.00
Tartaric	55a 60	Linseed	60@65
Arrowroot	2.3a2.50	Linseed	65a70
Balsam, copiv	45a 50	Neatsfoot	90@1.00
A Barb	40a 50	Olive	1.20a2.00
Bocot	—	Orange	2.00a2.25
Alum	2¾a 4	Origanum	4.00
Alum., Aq	2a 12	Origanum	70a1.00
Carb	2a 12	Pennyroyal	2.25
Ammonia, Fior	20a 22	Peppermt	5.50
Asafœtida	30a 37	Sassafras	90@1.00
Bals. Copaib	60a1.00	Spermaceti	1.40
Canada	75a 80	Vitriol	4.00a21.5
Bay Rum	2.75a4.00	Pot, Bi Carb	25
Brandy, pure	3.00a5.00	Bi Chrom	24a26
Sub alt	2.00a2.25	Bromide	45a 75
Blue Mass	60a 70	Chlorate	20a 25
Vitriol	11a 12	Iodid	3.15a3.40
Borax, ref'd	13a 18	Quinine	2.40a2.50
Brim., Roll	4a 5½	Root, Gent	12
Flor, sulp	4½a 5	Gin. Jam	18
Buchu	18a 25	Gin. Jam	20a22
Cadmi Am	25a 30	Ipecac P	1.80
Camphor ref	28a 33	Jalap P	85
Camwood	5a 9	Rhubarb	1.00a1.50
Cluane, Ger	60	Sarsap	1.00a1.50
Cantha	38	Sar, Hond	55
Chloral Hyd	2.50	Sar, Mex	28
Chloroform	1.10a1.20	Senega	1.20
Cincho, Pale	70a 80	Spigelia	45
Red	1.20a1.30	Val, Eng	35
Yellow	70a 80	" Ger	30
Cochineal	63a 75	Saffron Am	60a1.00
Copperas	2a 3	Sal Ammon	14a 16
Cream Tart	45a 49	Saltpetre	8a 10
Cubebs	18a 20	Glauber	2½a 4
Dovers Pod	1.65a1.75	Rochelle	30
Emery	6a 8	Soda	2¾a 3½
Ether, Nit	48a 50	Seed, Can'y	19
Sul	75a 80	Cardam	2.50
Ext, Log	13a14	Coriander	75a1.00
Liqu, Cal	35a 45	Mustard	8a 10
Ital	25a 30	Senna, Alex	17a 22
Fustic	2a 3	E. I	17a 25
Glycer, Pure	22a 30	Tinnev	28
Bowers'	20	Shellac	68a 70
Indigo, Man	1.00a1.20	Soap, Castile	11a 14
S. F.	1.10a1.25	White	18a 21
Iodine	4.20a4.40	Soda Ash	4a 5
Iodoform	6.00	Bi Carb	5a 6
Juniper Ber	7a 9	Strych, Cry	2.80a3.25
Logwood	23a 30	Sulphur, Flow	3.00a4.00
Lupulin	15a 17	Sugar Lead	24a 28
Magnes, Cal	80a1.00	Turpen, spts	45@ 48
Carb	30a 35	Var, Coach	1.00 @1.50
Manna, Flo	87	Copal	1.25a2.00
Morph, Sul	4.45a4.70	Damar	1.50a1.80
Nitr, Silver	1.60	Japan	1.00a1.10
Opium	7.00a7.40	Venet, Red	2½a 4½
Powd	9.35a9.80	Whiting	3a 2½

Progress of Pork Packing.

Tables showing the approximate number of hogs packed at the six leading packing points in the west from November 1st to date:

	To November 18. 1875.	To same date. 1874.	1873.
Cincinnati	70,000	70,000	110,000
Chicago	205,000	220,000	240,000
St. Louis	40,000	55,000	45,000
Louisville	20 000	55,000	30,000
Milwaukee	15,000	45,000	50,000
Indianapolis	30,000	50,000	65,000
	385,000	595,000	540,000

It is thus apparent that, as has been anticipated would be the case, the packing starts out more slowly at these points than last year.

Cincinnati Horse Market.

Most of the public sales are of common stock, and the market is reported dull. Sales on the Fifth street stables for the past week footed up 300 head, against 310 head for the preceding week. Of the shipments were one carload to Baltimore at $60a80 per head, and one carload to Augusta, Georgia, at $50a60. Quotations for drivers: Pings, $20a40; common work, $50a85; common drivers, $65a90; medium drivers, $90a120; street car, $85a110; Boston chunks, $85a120; good harness horses for home use, $120a150; extra harness horses, $150a200; heavy draft, $150, 200a300. In the Mule market prices are as follows: 14 hands, $75a90; 15 hands, $110a 135; 16 hands, $150a175.—*Commercial.*

Chicago Seed Market.

Very little doing in this market, and no particular change to note. Common timothy was offered to a fair extent, and sold at $2,20. Good to prime lots firm at $2,20a 2,30. Clover was inactive and nominal at $6a6,25, according to quality. Flax sold at $1,40 for fair; good quotable at $1,45. Hungarian and millet nominal at 40a50c. Buckwheat quotable at 60a65c, according to quality.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 7 P. M.

Pittsburgh, November 24, 1875.

Stations.	low water—or ft	Above Change Div'n	ft. in.	ft. in.	Wind.	Weather.
Boonville, Mo	4	2			E	Clear.
Brownsville, Pa	10	9	+10	5	W	Fair.
Brunswick, Mo					SE	Clear.
Confluence, Pa	5	3	+4	4	Calm	Cloudy.
Freeport, Pa	6	8	+1	10	N	Clear.
Hermann, Mo	2	4		+3	SE	Clear.
Lexington, Mo	2	7		—1	S	Clear.
Marietta, Ohio	11		+2	10	NW	Clear.
Morgantown	12	6	+10	2	NW	Clear.
New Geneva, Pa	13	4	+13	1	W	Fair.
Oil City, Pa	3	6			SW	Cloudy.
Paducah	10		+1	6	N	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa	7	9	+2	1	NW	Fair.
Claitsmouth Neb					S	Cloudy.
St. Joseph	1			—5	SE	Fair.
Dunbar	4	8			NE	Fair.
Chattanooga	6	1			NE	Fair.
Johnsonville	7	6			E	Clear.

*Below touch mark.

L. A. WELSH,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE river at this point was rising steadily last evening, with 8 feet by the marks; ten feet reported in the Monongahela at Brownsville, and it was expected that there would be 10 to 10½ feet here to-day. Towboat men were busily engaged in getting their crews and boats in readiness to start out early this morning in case the water should commence to fall.

CAPT. WM. CLARKE, a well known stargazer, goes out in command of the Stella.

THE J. H. Bigley has been purchased by Jacob Bonar and Michael Duffy; price, $11,000.

THE Charley Brown has passed Cairo with her tow all right. Crew well.

SOME parties are trying to induce Capt. Thorwegan to call his new boat the Grand Republic.

THE Laura L. Davis, Captain Davis, is announced for Nashville forthwith; she goes clear through.

THE Carroll is on the Carondelet docks, and will receive full repairs preparatory to a Southern trip.

THE Fearless and barges, Captain J. M. Bickerstaff, is announced to depart for St. Louis to-morrow.

THE Exchange arrived at Cincinnati on Monday night, and was to have left there for this port yesterday.

THE Emma Graham arrived from and departed for Cincinnati, with a very fair trip each way. Capt. J. T. Russell, formerly of the R. W; Skillinger, is temporarily in command of the Graham. Nick and Joe Witherow are her pilots.

THE Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company has closed up business for the season above Keokuk. All the boats, except the Savanna, have gone into winter quaters—she is on her last trip.

WASH GRAY terrified the natives of Pumpkin Patch yesterday by shooting the "Baby-waker" upon the arrival of the Fred Wilson with her tow. After picking a tow of empty barges the Fred went back to Pittsburgh.—*Louisville Courier.*

THE following boats arrived at Louisville on Monday, with tows of coal: Grand Lake, Enterprise, Fred Wilson, Lion, Alice Brown and John A. Wood. The Alice Brown goes South with her tow. The other boats leave their coal at Louisville and return to Pittsburgh with tows of empty barges.

CAPT. SWITZER's man-of-war will be ready for service as a freight carrier in three or four weeks. She is 224 feet long, 9 feet hold and 53½ feet beam, and is to have four boilers with 24½ inch cylinders, 7 feet stroke, the engines being out of the Bells of Alton. Another old war monitor is coming up the river in tow of the Bee. It goes to St. Louis to be turned into a flight-deck boat.

STEAMBOATS are going to have a good season in the Cumberland river. It has been usual for boats to transport from the Upper Cumberland from 8,000 to 10,000 hogsheads of tobacco every season. Last year the trade reached 20,000 hogsheads. This year it is estimated that 15,000 hogsheads will be shipped, besides a large amount of grain now awaiting conveyance to market. The Shippers' Line, John S. Branford, Bolivar H. Cooke, and Laura L. Davis, will enter the up-river trade this season; also, the new boat now nearly completed, owned by Capt. Thomas Lee. She will run Burkesville and Hillman will run in the lower-river trade.

IMPORTANT TO STEAMBOATMEN—COAL-OIL SHIPPERS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, VICKSBURG, MISS., Collector's Office, November 17, 1875.—Sir: I have to say that information has been received that the steamer Illinois, and probably other steamers, are making or have made propositions or arrangements to ship coal oil or like articles to this city from Memphis, St. Louis or Cairo, mixed. Will you be kind enough to prevent the delivery at your wharfboat of any such articles? The shipping of all such articles by boat, when it is to be done by railroad, is in clear violation of the standing laws, etc. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. C. HALL, Collector of Customs.
To Captain Duff Green, Citizens' Wharfboat, Vicksburg, Miss.

(For Additional River News see Fourth Page.)

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers.

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Riverside and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RIVER PACKETS.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville and Nashville.

THE REGULAR PACKET, Nov. 30—3 P. M.

THE STEAMER

LAURA L. DAVIS.

DAVIS.....Master

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
GEO. H. GIBBERT, Agents.
No. 13 Wood street.

"Fearless Barge Line."

FRIDAY, Nov. 26.

THE STEAMER

FEARLESS AND BARGES.

JAS. M. BICKERSTAFF.....Master

For freight apply on board or to

J. M. COLLINGWOOD or
GEO. H. GIBBERT, Agts.
13 Wood street.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET—EVERY SUNDAY, 12 M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID PASSENGER STEAMER

EMMA GRAHAM.

E. B. COOPER.....Master.
N. BARHART.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

Giving through freight to Evansville, Nashville, Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
No. 13 Wood street, or
GEORGE H. GIBBERT,
Freights will be received at the wharfboat foot of S. E. & J. W. PATTERSON, Agents.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Ironton and Cincinnati.

MONDAY—4 P. M.

Leaves Ironton every Thursday—10 A. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

SALT VALLEY.

T. S. SANFORD.....Captain
W. A. & L. L. MADDY.....Clerks

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or
S. E. & J. W. J. PATTERSON,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

STEAMSHIPS.

PASSAGE

TO AND FROM EUROPE

TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.

PASSPORTS procured on shortest notice.

DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal cities of Europe and America.

COLLECTIONS of Inheritances, Legacies, &c., attended to directly and promptly.

MONEY ORDERS, &c., forwarded promptly to any part of Europe.

GOLD, Silver, Foreign Coins, Stock, &c., bought.

European Shipping News, Telegraph Office and Financial Indicator.

Please apply to

MAX SCHAMBERG,

Banker, Broker, Gen. Agent, &c.

163 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMERICAN LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Only Line Carrying the American Flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia, for

QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage accommodations unsurpassed.

Rates as low as by any other first-class route.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
General Agents, Philadelphia.

LOUIS MOESER, 142 Smithfield street; THOS. F. WATT, 78 Fifth avenue; J. J. McCORMICK; Smithfield and Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, WM. SEMPLE, 1635 Federal street, Allegheny City.

TUBE WORKS.

GRAFF TUBE WORKS.

WILLIAM GRAFF & CO.,

Manufacturers of

PLAIN AND GALVANIZED

Wrought Iron Pipe,

FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER.

No. 140 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pipe of any size, length or thickness furnished to order. Also pipe cut and fitted to plans for mills, &c.

LOUIS YERHAEGEN, MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR, Modeler and Designer in Monuments, Tombs, Altars, Figures, Busts, Statues, executed in all kinds of Stone and Bronze. Studio at Section 4, Avenue of Woodlawn Cemetery, New York. Refer to Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Josiah King, Alexander Bradley and others of the patrons in Pittsburgh. mh24

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE.

500 Barrels Choice Flour.
1,000 Bushels Onions.
150 Barrels Sweet Cider, (Jersey.)
5 Cars Oats.
10 Cars Green Apples.
2 Cars Potatoes.
2 Cars Assorted Can Fruits, (Jersey.)
100 Hales Wisconsin Hops.
100 Bales New York Hops.

For sale by

ROBT. F. WEDDELL,
347 Liberty street.

The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Track Connections.

LAING & M'KALLIP

347 Liberty, 134 Fifth avenue and 31st street and A. V. R. R.,

DEALER IN

Grain, Feed, Hay, Cement,

LIME, PLASTER AND ANTHRACITE & CANNEL COAL.

FRESH GROUND CORN AND OATS, and Ground Corn, constantly on hand.
5 cars Prime Oats.
3 cars Shelled Corn.
1,000 Heavy India Bags, very cheap.

For sale by

Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.,

349 LIBERTY STREET.

Office Up Stairs.

Watt, Lang & Co.,

172 and 174 WOOD STREET,

Wholesale Grocers.

FLOUR DEALERS.

"WHITE STAR" FLOUR

This celebrated brand is made of choice old Wheat and guaranteed to be better, value for the money than any other brand on the market.

IN STORE AND ARRIVING.

2,500 bbls Choice Brands Flour.
150 bbls Choice Rye Flour.
1,500 sacks Corn Meal.
25 tons Bran and Middlings.
200 boxes Cheese.
100 tubs Butter.

I have in store the largest assortment of choice brands Family and Bakers' Flour in this market, and am daily receiving large lots of Butter, Eggs and Country Produce, and which I offer to the trade at low figures.

JOHN A. FINNEY,

112 SECOND AVENUE.

GEORGE STEWART,

Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR, GROCERIES, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE.

No. 11 West Ohio street, Allegheny City.

Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. un11-k11

PETER KEIL.....JAS. F. RITCHART.

KEIL & RITCHART,

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.

349 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Patterson's Block.

H. F. CALDWELL & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
235 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Liberal cash advances made on Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR, No. 55 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.

AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,

185 LIBERTY STREET,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Choice Apples, Cranberries, Jersey Sweet Potatoes, and Produce generally received daily. Consignments solicited and prompt returns guaranteed.

JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE

WHOLESALE

Grocers and Produce Dealers,

No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

Great Reduction in the Price OF STEAM BOILERS.

THE AMERICAN

Sectional Steam Boiler Co.

Are prepared to furnish their justly celebrated

WEIGAND BOILER!

Of any capacity at prices below that of any other Boiler now in the market. All persons or corporations who contemplate putting in new Boilers should call and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. We guarantee the Boilers to be as represented. For pamphlets, testimonials and other information, call on or address the Company, at their office,

No. 27 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FORT PITT

Boiler, Still and Tank Works.

D. W. C. Carroll & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tubular, Double-Road Tubular, Fire Box and Cylinder Steam Boilers.
Oil Stills and Oil Tanks.
Clothespins, Breeching and Ash Pans, Settling Pans, Salt Pans and Condensers, Steam Pipes, Gasometers and Iron Bridges, Prison Doors and Coal Shutes.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

O'Hara Boiler Works

N. SNYDER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers,

OIL TANKS,

Stills, Agitators, Salt Pans, Gasometers

HOME NEWS.

To-day being Thanksgiving day, no paper will be issued from this office to-morrow.

An Allegheny Drowned at Louisville.

A dispatch received last evening from Louisville says that a man named Henry Munson, who resided in Allegheny City, was drowned off the Alice Brown on Tuesday evening. The body had not been recovered at the time the dispatch was sent.

Child Hurt.

Yesterday afternoon as some little girls were playing on the railroad plaform at Wood's Run, Allegheny, one of them pushed another named Mary Reagan off upon a lot of stones. She was so badly injured that she had to be carried to her home near by and medical aid summoned. Her injuries are not considered of a serious character.

Prof. Swing.

Lecture-goers are anticipating a rare treat in the lecture of Prof. David Swing, which is to be delivered in Library Hall on Friday evening. His theme is "The Position of the Novel in Literature." Professor Swing stands very high in literary circles in this country, and his treatment of this subject cannot fail to be as entertaining as it will be instructive. It will be one of the best lectures in the course, judging from the high reputation of the man.

I. O. O. F.

There will be a Rebekah Degree meeting held in the hall of Henry Lambert, Lodge No. 475, I. O. O. F., corner of Fifth avenue and Marion street, (entrance on Marion street), on Friday evening, November 26th, 1875. Members of other lodges and their wives are cordially invited to meet with us. Brother P. G. Geter C. Shi le and others will be present to do the work.

By order of the N. G.
WM. B. EVANS,
Secretary.

Retrenchment at the Custom House.

In pursuance of orders received from Washington, a reduction in salaries and officials at the Custom House will go into effect here on the first of January, as follows:

R. G. Nicholson, clerk to Deputy Surveyor, salary $900; office abolished. Deputy Surveyor McGill, salary reduced from $1,400 to $1,200. Messenger Joel Bates, salary reduced from $900 to $600. Inspector of Merchandise McFarland, salary reduced from $4 to $3 per day.

A reduction of a similar nature is to take place in all the custom houses in the country on the first of the year.

Runaway in Soho.

An exciting runaway occurred in Soho last evening about half-past 6'clock. A carriage, belonging to a South Side livery firm, was passing under the railroad bridge on Brady street, just as a train was passing over it. The horses, which were young and spirited, took fright at the noise and ran off. The carriage struck a post and upset, tearing the running gear from the bed. The driver was caught under the bed, and was somewhat hurt, but manfully held on to the lines, throwing one of the horses and thus succeeding in stopping them. Four ladies were occupants of the carriage, and although not hurt they were terribly frightened insomuch that two of them fainted when they were being taken from the wreck. The carriage was reduced to an exceedingly dilapidated condition.

Approaching Amusements.

Charlotte Thompson, an actress who is always worthily accorded a cordial welcome whenever she visits this city, commences a week's engagement at Library Hall next Monday evening in "Jane Eyre," her best and finest impersonation, supported by Mr. W. E. Sheriden and an excellent comedy company. The sale of reserved seats commences to-morrow morning, at Hale's music store, on Smithfield street.

On Monday and Tuesday evenings, December 6th and 7th, Library Hall will be occupied by a Grand English Opera Company, in which Madame Jenny Van Zandt is the bright particular star. On Monday night the opera of the "Lily of Killarney" will be presented, and "The Huguenots" on Tuesday evening. The company is under the directorship of Mr. C. D. Hess.

Mrs. James A. Oates and her comic opera troupe appear at the Opera House next week, opening in "Girofle-Girofla."

Railroad Meeting in Green County.

The Waynesburg *Messenger* contains the report of a railroad meeting held on Robert's Run, Saturday, November 13th, for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to extend the Waynesburg and Washington Narrow Gauge Railroad, from Waynesburg to Blacksville, West Virginia. The meeting was organized by electing David Sprague, Sr., President, Wm. Phillips and Corbly Orndoff, Vice Presidents, and Mathias Brant, Secretary. David A. Spragg, Mark Spragg, Corbly Orndoff and Mathias Brant were then appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions. C. A. Spragg, Henry M. Spragg, Mathias Brant and Valentine Nichols, were also appointed a committee to confer with a committee from Blacksville, in procuring the right of way for proposed road. Meeting was then adjourned to meet at same place on Saturday, November 27th, at 1 o'clock P. M., when a large attendance is earnestly desired, as a number of able gentlemen from a distance are expected to be present and address the meeting.

Arrest of a Postoffice Clerk.

For some time past the Postoffice Department has been troubled with complaints of the loss of letters in the Pittsburgh office, and recently Thomas P. Shallcross, special agent of the Department, was detailed to look up the matter. On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Shallcross deposited in the postoffice an unstamped letter, containing money, the marking of which was known to him, thus enabling the money to be seen through it. At five o'clock, when Mr. Emrick, Superintendent, who had been notified by Mr. Shallcross of what had been done, went to look for the letter, it could not be found. Suspicion attached to Thomas Gatewood, a colored clerk, who was on duty at the time the letter was deposited. It is his duty to cancel all the stamps on all letters without stamps being placed in a box prepared for them, and sent to the Dead Letter office, unless the name of the owner is upon it, in which case it is returned to him. The letter not being found in this box, Gatewood was arrested late in the evening. The letter was not found in his possession, but upon examination was committed to jail, in default of bail. Gatewood emphatically asserts his innocence, and there are many who believe him.

Thanksgiving Dinners at the Hospitals.

The ladies of the Fruit and Flower Charity acknowledge the following donations for the Thanksgiving dinners: Cash, $10; a friend, $5; David Goucher, $5; Mrs. Max Moorhead, $2; Miss Heald, $1; Mrs. P. Robinson, $1; Mrs. Dickey, $1: Mrs. Erart, $1; Miss Harding, $1; Mrs. Lacy, $1; Mrs. David Park, $5.

Poultry, meats, oysters, grapes, pickles, jellies, cakes &c., from Miss Ann Robinson, Mrs. E. P. Jones, Mrs. C. H. Love, Mr. O. Metcalf, Mrs. John Dunlap, Mrs. C. B. Shea, Mrs. Geo. McCallian, Miss Montooth, Mrs. W. W. Watson, Mrs. S. C. McCandless, Mrs. Jacob Slagle, Miss Sue Horne, Miss Hodge, the ladies of the Depository, Mrs. Phillip Reymer, Mrs. Wm. Coleman, Mrs. J. D. Weeks, Miss Ettie Logan, Mrs. A. P. Childs, Mrs. J. Whitehead, Mrs. Dr. Murdock, Mrs. Willis Boothe, John A. Renshaw, Mrs. Morrison Foster, Mrs. Frazier and others.

To Passavant's, Mercei, Homeopathic and Twelfth ward Hospitals were distributed: 31 turkeys, 2 pairs of chickens; 1 pair of ducks; 2 hams; 48 cans of oysters; 27 bunches of celery; 2 cans of fruit; 2½ bushels of apples; 6 baskets of grapes; 50 pounds of crackers; 2 cans of corn; 8 cans of peas; 18 pies; 1 large cake and 4 dozen small; 3 pounds of coffee; 7 jars of pickles; 24 pounds of dried peaches; 2 pounds of sugar; 16 quarts of cranberries; 3 dozen of rolls; 7 loaves of bread; 15 glasses of jelly; 10 pounds of cracker flour.

A $12,000 FIRE.

Five Buildings in McKeesport Consumed Yesterday Morning.

Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the millinery store of Mrs. Hardesty, on Market street, below the Diamond, in McKeesport. The structure was of frame, and as a pretty strong breeze was circulating at the time it fanned the fire until it spread to the buildings on both sides. Mr. Jas. M. Henderson occupied the one toward the river, and Mr. John Allebrand the small one story frame on the corner of the Diamond, which he used as a butcher shop. The flames then communicated to the two story brick house owned and occupied by C. Schoeller & Bros. All these buildings were entirely consumed. An alarm was sounded immediately upon the discovery of the fire. It met with a prompt response from the Hook and Ladder Company and the citizens, who turned out in force. For a time it was feared that the entire block would be consumed, and as a strong wind was blowing, carrying blazing shingles to the thickly settled portions of the borough, grave apprehensions were felt. Fortunately the heavy rain which had been falling during the day and early part of the night had saturated the roofs of the houses, and rendered the extinguishment of the brands quite easy. The losses will aggregate about $12,000. The loss of Mr. Henderson was $250, against which there is no insurance. John Allebrand, who owned three of the buildings, estimates his loss at $5,000. He was insured, but to what extent has not been ascertained. The Schoeller Bros. loss $4,000 on building and $3,000 on stock; insured for $3,000 on the former and $1,500 on the latter. Mrs. Hardesty's loss is $1,500 and insured for $1,000. The cause of the fire is not known, but is supposed to have originated in a defective flue.

Elocutionary Entertainment.

Miss Caroline R. Le Count, a Philadelphia lady, will give one of her unrivalled Readings from standard writings of prose and poetic authors, at Brown's A. M. E. Chapel, Allegheny, on 28th Saturday evening next, under the management of Professor S. A. Neale. Miss Le Count is a teacher of one of the colored high schools in Philadelphia, and a leader of literary and fashionable society. The entertainment is for the benefit of Brown chapel. Admission 20 cents; children 10 cents.

The New York Water Crackers

Are the best water crackers in the market. Ask your grocer for them.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Jacob Kerner, bankrupt, Erie. The assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate having been on file ten days and no exceptions thereto having been presented, the same was approved, and the sale to Hugo Wagner and Anton Kerner confirmed.

James McFadden, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Argument on the exceptions filed to the Register's report of Brown's executors for the payment of rent, by Mr. Schoyer for and Mr. Bell against the same. The Court reserved its decision.

Fred Fette, bankrupt, Warren county. On motion of the Solicitor for the assignee, the United States Marshall is ordered to deliver to the said assignee possession of certain tobacco, and the injunction heretofore granted against A. Schieck, is so modified as to permit him, the said Scheck, to sell or otherwise dispose of the said tobacco in his store, the broken bales to pass into the hands of the assignee.

James Duncan and Ira B. Duncan, bankrupts, Beaver county, and Robert B. Edgar, bankrupt, Beaver county. By agreement filed, the rules granted in each of the above cases on Speyer & Co., and the Beaver Deposit Bank, respectively, to show cause why they should not refund to the assignee certain dividends, made absolute.

William P. Book, Beaver. The bankrupt presents his petition for discharge and an order is made thereon for final examination before Register Shafer on the 11th prox.

George Lacy vs. Wm. B. McLean & Co. The petitioning auditor was ordered to perfect the petition in bankruptcy within ten days by giving the statutory number and value of creditors.

Wm. M. Reiber, bankrupt, Butler county. The specification of objections to bankrupt's discharge referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

Silas A. and Edwin Briggs, of Luzerne county, filed a petition for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy, and the same was referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

John Emmel, of Allegheny city, presented a petition for adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Shafer.

James Sheets, of Armstrong county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy of himself and John A. Rishel, partners as Rishel & Sheets. Referred to Register Shafer.

Voluntary petition in bankruptcy of C. G. Haumer & Son, of Pittsburgh, presented and referred to Register Shafer. The firm is composed of Richard H. Hammer and Robert E. Hammer, and they have been engaged in the furniture business on Seventh avenue.

IN ADMIRALTY.

In the case of T. Fawcett vs. the steamer Stella, John W. Wyley, Esq., of Pittsburgh, was appointed commissioner to ascertain and liquidate damages with instructions to make report, in pursuance of a decree of Court in favor of libellants.

United States Circuit Court.

(Before Judge McKennan.)

The case of Henry S. Shafer vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is on trial in this Court. The case of the plaintiff has been given before. The defence allege that the accident was caused by the breaking of an axle, which, jarring the engine, threw some hot cinders from the ash pan, which dropped into some oil on the track; that the accident was unavoidable, and that therefore they are not liable for damages.

State Supreme Court.

(Before a Full Bench.)

The following opinions were rendered in this Court yesterday by the Chief Justice:

Joseph Hunter and wife, et al. vs. Joseph Morganstern et al. and William Rosenburgh, trustee; appeal from the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny. Decree affirmed with costs, and appeal dismissed.

Wm. H. Lemon vs. Thomas C. Walton and wife; error to the Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

I. S. Rigdon et al. vs. the Pitt Building and Loan Association; error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed.

In the matter of the independent school district of Clearfield township, Butler county, *certiorari* to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Butler county. The order and decree of the Court establishing the said school district is reversed, and the proceedings set aside.

William Kincaid et al., executor of the estate of Sarah Hill, vs. Frank Hill and wife, for use, &c.; error to the Common Pleas of Greene county. Judgment affirmed.

Shadrack Hedge vs. Henry Eller; appeal by Hedge from the decree of the Common Pleas of Washington. Order affirmed.

Harriet Lynch et al. vs. Louisa Johnston; appeal by plaintiffs from decree of Common Pleas of Fayette. Decree affirmed with costs and appeal dismissed.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Lindsay, deceased; appeal of E. M. Sayers et al. from the decree of the Orphans' Court of Greene county. Decree affirmed with costs, and the appeal dismissed.

John Manaway vs. W. H. N. Randall; error to the Common Pleas of Fayette. Judgment affirmed.

Robert Allen vs. Valentine Fehl; appeal by Robert Allen from decree of the Common Pleas of Butler county. Decree of distribution reversed and the record ordered to be remitted to the Court of Common Pleas of Butler county, in order that distribution may be made according to the opinion, and costs ordered to be paid by the appellees.

Lucy T. Wray vs. W. H. Lemon; error to the Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Geo. T. Tarr et al. vs. Alex. Scott; error to the Common Pleas of Butler. Judgment affirmed.

Margaret Hill, for use of Wm. Gwynn, vs. Wm. Kincaid et al.; error to the Common Pleas of Greene county. Judgment affirmed.

Peter Bolster, executor of Augusta Williamson, deceased, vs. Philip Schuckman; error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed.

Peter Schreiber vs. Thos. Conway; error to the Common Pleas of Butler. Judgment affirmed.

In the matter of the application of Wm. W. McClure, Wm. T. Graham et al. for an injunction against the People's Freight Railway Company. The Chief Justice delivered an opinion, refusing to entertain the bill and directing it to be handed back to the counsel presenting it.

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Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Stowe.)

In the matter of the petition of Jacob Eckert for satisfaction on a mortgage, the Court directed the Sheriff to serve notice on Wm. H. Shoenberger, executor of the will of Wm. Robinson, deceased.

John Huckestein vs. Franz & Riddle, Verdict for plaintiff for $955.80.

Maria E. Boardman vs. Howard Morton. Verdict for defendant. This was an action to recover a royalty on a patent.

In the case of the Atlas Works vs. Mellert, Physician and Druggist, commenced Monday, the jury returned a verdict yesterday for plaintiff for $1,042.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.)

Mary Schuiz, by her next friend, vs. Edward Schulz. Libel in divorce. Petition presented and subpœna issued.

Annie Fox, by her next friend, vs. Jas. Fox. Libel in divorce. Petition presented and subpœna ordered to be issued.

Onslow K. Gardner vs. Christ. L. Magee, Treasurer, Calvin Bartley, Collector, et al. Preliminary injunction granted.

Wm. Keifer vs. James and Henry Strouss. Verdict for plaintiff for $207.02.

James McManus vs. the Anderson Balance Manufacturing Company. Verdict for plaintiff for $36.04.

Kinder Blair, for use of Andrew Burns, vs. James Logan. Hon. B. C. Christy appointed auditor to make distribution of the fund paid into Court.

Roger Hartley vs. Abraham Winters, commenced on Tuesday. Verdict for plaintiff for $10.

Trial List for To-morrow.

Reed vs. Bell & Weis.
Same vs. Allnatter.
Fosters & Struthers vs. the Nation Trust Co.

Orphans' Court.

(Before Judge Hawkins.)

Estate of John G. Kelso, deceased. Rule presented and filed, and decree made as prayed for.

Estate of James K. Ritter, deceased, *In re.* Report of sales made and confirmed absolute, and administrator ordered to make deeds.

Estate of C. Thompson, deceased. Petition of Eliza McLaughlin presented by W. F. McLaughlin, and attachment awarded against the respondent, returnable on the 17th inst.

In re, George Utz and John Utz. Philip Hoerr appointed guardian, and bond filed and approved. The guardian, on petition, is granted leave to mortgage certain real estate of his wards for the liquidation of debts due which were paid by John G. Connor. Mortgage to amount to $750 in one year.

Estate of Ephriam Buffington, deceased. Petition presented for inquest to make partition of real estate of decedent. Rule granted to show cause, made returnable December 8th.

Estate of Virginia Rohm, deceased. Petition of James H. Hopkins, executor, for his discharge. Petition granted and executor discharged.

Estate of Wm. Robinson. Petition presented by the executor, Wm. B. Shoenberger, for leave to set aside a certain fund at interest, with which to pay annuity to Sarah Glendenning, according to will of decedent. Rule issued to show cause, made returnable December 4th.

Jno. H. Hopkins appointed guardian of Edward Rahm, Jr., to give bond in $50,000. Also, he is ordered to examine the accounts of former guardian, Thos. C. Lazear, with reference to his application for a discharge.

Court Brevities.

TO-DAY being Thanksgiving Day, the courts will not be in session, and all the offices at the Court House will be closed.

THE Common Pleas Court No. 1 will not be in session until Saturday, when the usual Saturday business will be transacted.

IN the the Common Pleas No. 2 the argument list will be commenced on Friday, motions for new trials being the first considered. The argument list will be resumed Friday in the Criminal Court.

IN the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday, A. C. Patterson commenced proceedings in ejectment against William Dalzell, to obtain possession of a house and two lots in the Thirty-sixth ward. The plaintiff claims that the title to the property in question is vested in himself, and not in the defendant.

In the Court Record will be found an application in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 by Onslow K. Gardner for a preliminary injunction to be issued upon Christ. L. Magee et al., the injunction being granted. On the 8th of October last the orator became the purchaser of a number of articles belonging to the Anderson Balance Manufacturing Company, sold by the Sheriff to satisfy a judgment obtained by Chas. Robson & Co. against said company. Since then the articles have been levied upon to satisfy a claim for taxes against the said manufacturing company, yet due and unpaid, the Collector claiming that they are the property of said company, inasmuch as they are found upon the premises where the company carried on business, whereas Onslow K. Gardner, the orator, had previously leased said premises, and is now engaged thereon in the manufacture of sash balances. Hence the preliminary injunction was prayed for and granted to restrain the sale of the articles mentioned, as they are not the property of the Anderson Balance Manufacturing Company.

Criminal Court Jurors.

The following persons have been drawn to serve as jurors in the Criminal Court during the January term:

First Monday, January:—Peter Whalen, laborer; J. M. Sullivan, iron dealer; Wm. H. Nantiker, Sr.; Peter Getman, shoemaker; Edward Sweeny, tavern keeper; Martin Trouner, blacksmith; Jacob Doitz, grocer; Alex. Aiken, undertaker; John Woods, butcher; Nelson Jones, gent; Thos. D. Davis, roller; Edward Lewis, laborer; M. F. Maloney, bar keeper; Theodore Sampus, tobacconist; Frank Eichenlaub, merchant; Robt. M. Eoth, farmer; John McCully, laborer; Jacob Housenholder, carpenter; Michael Ventress, boat builder; John O'Leary, gent; James McKee, tinner; George S. Head, painter; Charles Malone, bricklayer; Samuel Hare, merchant; James Morehead, machinist; Henry Hammer, tinner; Wm. Hamilton, gent; Thos. Bell, coal merchant; Robt. Beaty, laborer; Daniel Molder, cigar maker; Thomas Rogers, builder; T. J. Totten, tinner; Dongold Munn, paper carrier; Wm. Haziett, Jr., contractor; Wm. Wm. Greaves, stone mason; Thomas Coackley, stove maker; William Moore, coal merchant; Joseph Jamison, gent; Colonel Samuel Elder, gent; Henry Wilson, Aldergman; James Stark, gent; Samuel Edward McGovern, gent; John Kane, pattern maker; Wm. Boyd, gent; Jacob Gap, farmer; Henry McNeill, farmer; Jacob Mutzig, gardner; Charles Mertz, saloon keeper; James M. Lang, painter; John O. Phillips, lumber merchant; John B. Adams, miner; John G. Bickman, merchant; Wm. Park, farmer; Thos. A. Rowley, gent; Thos. Carlin, farmer; Alexander Campbell, farmer; John Spear, brickmaker; Wm. Ralston, grocer; Jas. Day, laborer.

Third Monday, January—Isaac Gullett, carpenter; Wm. Thompson, tinner; Charles Brown, carpenter; Michael Urban, carpenter; Norris McCue, coal merchant; A. C. Wilson, merchant; Lawrence O'Connell, miller; Robert McCaslin, carpenter; Patrick Kennedy, healer; Samuel McKinley, brickmaker; Frank Harris, expressman; Standish Montgomery, agent; Captain Wm. Dean, insurance agent; Thomas Finden, cooper; Wm. Frazier, clerk; John Gutchard, storekeeper; Wm. Dalzell, storekeeper; W. H. Graham, carpenter; R. Gunning, foreman; J. A. Jerrett, collector; Wm. S. Shaw, bookkeeper, James J. Dugan, boat builder; Peter Kelly, laborer; Edward Thompson, farmer; Wm. Gormley, carpenter; Thomas Simmons, gent; John McNiell, farmer; Joseph Lang, bricklayer; Nicholas Agnew, tinner; Edwin McAdams, plasterer; John McGraw, clerk; James Hemphill, machinist; Wm. Downey, grocer; John H. Trimble, carpenter; Frank Bausman, finisher; George Cochran, tinner; A. B. Mason, clerk; Henry Ford, grocer; Jacob H. Johnston, carpenter; Thomas Rancel, carpenter; Robt. King, carpenter; Thos. Metcalf, miner; B. F. Baisden, farmer; Louis Reeds, gent; Thomas Patrick Kerr, collector; B. J. Kearney, carpenter; Samuel Phillips, cigar dealer; W. P. Beadell, gent.; James Gilmore, farmer; John Gamble, tavern keeper; Wm. P. Herbert, insurance agent; Wm. House, laborer; George McGraw, carpenter; Henry Kuhn, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh; John Long, farmer; Daniel Braun, grocer; Henry R. Hunter, auctioneer; Stephen Toomey, blacksmith; B. B. Bishop, merchant; Charles Myers, quarryman.

THE WOODS' CREDITORS.

Composition Meeting Yesterday—A Proposition to Pay 25 Per Cent. Rejected.

Another meeting of the creditors of James Wood's Sons was held yesterday, at the office of Register Harper, on Diamond street, the firm being represented by James E. Wood, the surviving partner. The meeting was held for the purpose of taking action upon a proposition of the debtors for a release upon the payment of twenty-five per cent., without interest, to be paid within nine days after the confirmation by Court.

A list of creditors with claims amounting to over fifty dollars was read by the Register, the names representing in all the sum of $1,929,923.36, and about $1,500,000 being represented at the meeting. The list of claims below fifty dollars was not read, it being the sense of the meeting not to consume time in listening to them, these creditors were not entitled to vote in numbers, and they represented but a small amount, the total outstanding liabilities amounting to about $2,000,000. A statement of assets, prepared and sworn to by James T. Wood, was then read, this amounting to $439,487.48, exclusive of certain property mentioned in the statement, upon which no value was placed.

Some discussion then ensued, following which Register Harper read the proposition mentioned above.

Mr. Ewer, of New Castle, though the proposition was a very liberal one, in view of the patience with which the creditors had waited for two or three years.

Mr. Wood said it was the best that could be done.

At this point Mr. Murdock was requested by Mr. Wood to give a statement in regard to the value of the property, he having expressed a wish to do so before the reading of the proposition.

Mr. Murdock then proceeded to do so, prefacing his statement with the remark that he was valuing the property very low. The land in Mercer county he placed at $50,000, four furnaces at $130,000, a rail mill at $200,000, a machine shop at $200,000, two locomotives at $12,000, sixty cars at $3,000, two and a half miles of railroad, including the right of way at $30,000, 200 tenants houses at $100,000, four good dwelling houses and lots at $10,000, manager's house $5,000, three barns at $2,000, blacksmith shop at $1,000, interest in Wood Coal Company $5,000, and Shenango Coal Company, $150,000. A slaughter-house was also mentioned at a small amount. The total value of the property in the Mercer county land is fixed at $718,500. All this property, Mr. Murdock said he was satisfied, could be sold within thirty days, at $314,000 which would be over fifteen per cent. of the debts. Claims, he proposed to put in the hands of the trustees appointed by the creditors, including cash, mortgages and other assets, would make up more than the remaining ten per cent.

Jacob F. Slagle Esq. was an axious to know if the property, upon which no estimate had been placed, would be sufficient to make up the balance due on account of which it will be required to pay the twenty-five per cent.

One of the Trustees, Mr. Oliver, made a statement, in which he said that every effort had been made to sell the property to advantage, but without success, as it has been a difficult matter to dispose of property for some time past.

Mr. Murdock thought the property could have been sold for $1,000,000, but Mr. Oliver differed with him.

A vote was then taken upon the proposition. There being 134 votes represented, sixty-seven were necessary to a choice. Upon a *viva voce* vote sixty-three voted aye, and sixty-seven no. Register Harper then stated that as the proposition was not accepted, it was useless to continue the meeting, and an adjournment was had accordingly.

Notice.

There will be a special meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company at the office of the company in the city of Pittsburgh, at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the 13th day of December, 1875. This meeting is called by the Directors of the company to authorize the issue of the bonds of the company, to be secured by a consolidated mortgage, and to consider and arrange for the operating of the road by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and the guarantee by the said Baltimore & Ohio Railroad of the consolidated mortgage bonds to be issued.

JOHN KIRK, Jr.,
MENDES COHEN,
HUGH SISSON,
J. DONNELL SMITH,
WM. H. PERKINS,
HAZELTINE G. VICKEY,
CHAS. WEBB,
WM. KEYSER,
GEO. R. DENNIS,
W. S. BISSELL,
G. L. B. FETTERMAN,
WM. BALDWIN,
Directors.

MWF PITTSBURGH, November 23, 1875.

The Committee

of the Trinity M. E. Church Fair, corner of Twenty-fifth and Smaliman streets, would announce to the friends of the church that the fair will be open Thanksgiving afternoon. Admission for adults 25 cents; children 10 cents. Doors open at 1 o'clock P. M.

Persons Looking

For a safe place to deposit money should call at the Pittsburgh Savings Bank, at No. 138 Liberty street. Six per cent. paid on deposits left for six months or longer. The security is first-class, the bank being a large owner of real estate, and, in addition, the stockholders are individually liable.

Those Cloakings.

Heavy Chinchilla Cloakings, 6-4 wide, at $2.00. J. B. HEARD & CO.

THANKSGIVING.

The Day in the City—A General Observance.

"The day we celebrate" will be very generally observed in and around our city. The year brings no brighter holiday than "Thanksgiving." There are but few people who, in a review of the past twelve months, cannot find something to inspire thankfulness. It is a time for retrospect and a time for gratitude, while intermingling with those soberer reflections are the pleasures, both gastronomic and social, which are recognized as special features in the proper observance of the day. The indications which are to be seen on all sides lead to the belief that the day will be fittingly commemorated amongst us, and that, as it rolls into the tomb of the years it will leave behind, with those who have spent it aright, tender and precious and happy memories. That it may be so to all of them is our Thanksgiving wish for our readers.

The day will be observed by all who wish to attend public services, at the churches in the morning, and at the various places of amusement in the afternoon and evening. Among these we note the following:

CHURCH SERVICES.

TRINITY Episcopal church, on Sixth avenue, will have appropriate services to-day morning, and special services take place to-day.

MASS will be held in all the Catholic churches in the city, and at the cathedral there will be three masses—at 6:30, 7:30 and 9 o'clock.

REV. DANIEL MARCH, D. D., of Philadelphia, will conduct the services at half past ten o'clock in the Third Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue.

REV. JACKSON'S congregation (colored) holds a jubilee prayer meeting in the Green street Baptist church, and at night a festival in the same building.

A SERMON on "The Signs of the Times," will be preached by Rev. I. N. Baird, D. D., this morning at 10½ o'clock, at the South Common M. E. Church, Allegheny.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES to-day at 10:30 A. M., in the Lawrenceville U. P. Mission (Washington school hall, Seventeenth ward). Sermon by Rev. John G. Brown, D. D.

ALL the U. P. congregations of this city will unite in a general service in the Fifth Church (Rev. J. M. Johnston's). Rev. W. J. Reid will preside, and several addresses will be delivered.

THE Presbyterian congregations of Drs. Swift and Hodge will unite to-day in Rev. Dr. Swift's Church for the purpose of hearing a discourse from Rev. Dr. Hodge on the Sabbath question.

REV. GEO. K. ORMOND, D. D., of the Twelfth U. P. Church (late Temperanceville) will preach a sermon this morning at 10 o'clock on the special figures "we, as a people, are to be thankful for."

SERVICES will be held in the First Presbyterian church, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue, 10½ A. M. to-day (Thursday.) The subject of the sermon by the pastor Rev. W. E. Scovel, will be "The Christian in Politics."

ARCH street and North avenue M. E. Congregations in Allegheny City, will unite in a general service to be held in the North avenue church, preaching by Rev. Mr. McGuire, pastor of the Arch street church.

REV. L. H. GESCHWIND, pastor of Christ English Lutheran church, corner of Broad and Sheridan avenue, will be installed this evening at 7:30 o'clock. The President of the Pittsburgh Synod, assisted by other pastors will conduct the services.

THE First R. P. congregation of Pittsburgh, Wm. Young's, and the First R. P. congregation of Allegheny, Rev. S. Young, will unite in their thanksgiving service in the First R. P. Church, corner of Sandusky and Diamond streets, at 10:30 A. M. Services will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. S. Young.

PUBLIC PARADES.

The Duquesne Greys will turn out in full uniform and parade the principal streets.

The members of the Allegheny City Guards have arranged for a grand parade, provided the weather is favorable. They will meet at the armory at 1½ o'clock for company inspection, and will leave at two o'clock under command of Captain W. H. Tyson, and proceed over the principal streets, headed by Staley's band. All the members can not turn out on account of the scarcity of uniforms at present, but all those possessing uniforms are expected to be in line.

AMUSEMENTS.

At the extra matinee to be given at the Opera House this afternoon "The Romance of a Rose," a comedy in four acts, of sterling merit and the one in which the Opera House stock company won the brightest laurels of the season, will be put upon the stage. Mr. Waverly will sustain the role of Marcel, Mr. Lindley that of *Doctor Dumont*, Mr. Ellis, *Bezannes*, Miss Fletcher, *Marguerite*, Miss Weidman, *Mlle Heloerin*, and Miss Hastings as the lugubrious and inebriated *Madame Dubois*. Surgeons all the World's Dispensary. Whoever helps humanity in its struggle with its inherent weaknesses and diseases, to *heal or cure*, is its benefactor. Anything worthy of itself a cause of disease and mortality, but it is the enemy of every effort to cure or mitigate. Nothing will so speedily remove this cause as knowledge (an elementary one at that) of the diseases to which we are liable, as well as those superinduced by our own imprudence. Dr. Pierce has rendered, in our judgment, a benefactor's service, both to the afflicted and to the profession, in his language of the diseases treated of, and in the presentation of the philosophical principles involved in their cause and removal. He is sparing of remedies, and usually prescribes such as are safe in unskilled hands. As a book merely of abstract knowledge, it is exceedingly readable and interesting, especially the following subjects: Cerebral Physiology, Human Temperaments, Pseudo-Hygiene, the Nursing of the Sick, Sleep, Food, Ventilation, etc. In one chapter on another subject, so delicate in its nature that it is shut up beyond the domain of warning to all but physicians, so accursed in its results in modern society, he is most explicit, and alike true to God, to virtue, to life, and society, shows the truth as presented in the teachings of Scripture—that life begins with the conception—with great force, to which is added faithful warnings.

Price of the Medical Adviser $1.50, sent post-paid. Address the author at Buffalo, New York.

Marble Mantles and Where to Get Them.

One of the most important matters in connection with the finishing of a fine house is the putting up of the mantles. The inside appearance of many a fine house is ruined because of carelessness in this respect, or a lack in good material or neat design. To obviate all trouble in this line we would advise our friends who want to get a good article in the line of marble mantles to go to the manufactory of Mr. Alexander Beggs, Nos. 153 to 169 Anderson street, Allegheny. Mr. Begg's mantles took the first premium at the Exposition. They are made out of pure, genuine marble. There is no shoddy stuff or painted material about them, but they are solid and will stand the severest wear and tear. They are all of the most original and graceful designs, and are superbly finished. A mantle from Beggs' manufactory will give the finishing touch to any fine house. It is the place to go to get the real article.

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